The New-York Times.

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EUROPE.

Prince Gortschakoff's Note to Earl Granville Firm But Conciliatory.

Russia Reported to Have a New Weapon.

Paris Still Confident and Prepared to Hold Out for Months.

Another French Town Pillaged by the Prussians.

An Engagement on Thursday, and French Success.

The Prussians Driven from Demuin to Quesnel.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Count Gortschakoff's Reply to Earl Granville—A New Weapon in Russia's Possession—Temporary Furloughs to Russian Troops.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Count GORTSCHAKOFF'S reply to Earl GRANVILLE'S note, which was read in the Cabinet session last evening, does not withdraw Russia's claim to a modification of the treaty of Paris; repeats reference to the violations of the treaty by other European Powers, and it meets Earl GRANVILLE'S complaint that Russia desired to repudiate the treaty without first appealing to the other Powers by expressing a doubt whether such an appeal would have been successful.

The *Army & Navy Gazette*, in its issue today, "understands that Russia has a new weapon, superior to any rifle in existence."

A Russian ukase grants temporary furloughs to the troops of 1871, 1872 and 1873.

THE WAR IN FRANCE.

Paris Still Confident—An Abundance of Bread and Wine—Reports from Berlin—Offers of Parisians to Surrender.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A telegram, varying from all other authorities, has just been given to the public here, announcing that Paris is still confident, and that there is subsistence in the city for two months and a half—bread for eight months, and wine and brandy for a year. The telegram says, further, that the French are erecting additional defences on all sides. Advices from Paris by balloon up to Thursday noon represent the situation favorable, and the public *morale* satisfactory. The guns of the besiegers are quiet.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—Reports have been received here from time to time announcing that large bodies of citizens, and in some cases the regular troops of the garrison at Paris, have come to the Prussian outposts and offered to surrender, but were invariably turned back. These reports have latterly been confirmed by dispatches from the German head-quarters at Versailles.

Ten thousand Prussians have left Sedan for Paris. The bridges in their rear were destroyed.

Operations of the Army Against Garibaldi—Citeaux Pillaged—The Prussians Routed at Demuin.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—Details of the movements of the Prussian Army operating against Gen. GARIBALDI have been received today. After their repulse at Neuts, they pillaged Citeaux, and concentrated at Dijon. A force of 10,000 Prussians occupied Belesme, in the Department of Eure-et-Loire, on Tuesday night, the 22d, but retired toward Nogent-le-Rotrou, on Thursday.

FRENCH VICTORY.

A sharp engagement occurred at Demuin on Thursday. Two French battalions attacked a force of 1,500 Prussians who were entrenched at that point, and had three cannon. The Prussians were routed and pursued as far as Quesnel.

APPROACHING THE ENEMY'S LINES.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 26.—Thousands of citizens of the suburbs of Paris, while gathering their crops lately, have approached the Prussian lines. The Prussians were compelled to fire upon them to drive them off. The weather continues cold and disagreeable. Military operations are next to impossible at present.

Miscellaneous—Action in the North German Parliament—The German Steamers—The "Baltimore" Outsails a French Man-of-War.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—In the North German Parliament, today, the bill granting credit for one hundred million of thalers was read twice. There were only four votes against the second reading.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The steam-ships *Ohio* and *Deutschland*, of the North German Lloyd, have sailed from Grimsby for Bremen. The former was from Baltimore, and the latter from New-York.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 26.—The steam-ship *Baltimore*, from Bremen Nov. 9, arrived at this port this morning. Capt. VOCKLER reports that in the North Sea he passed through a fleet of fourteen French men-of-war. One of them gave chase, and pursued the *Baltimore* several hours, but the latter being the fastest vessel, soon left the Frenchman far astern. The *Baltimore* came around the north coast of Scotland.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—JULES FAVRE has issued another circular, bearing date Nov. 21, giving his version of the late armistice negotiations and the reasons of the sudden rupture. He says that in giving plenary powers to M. THIERS he thought the principle of revictualing Paris had already been conceded....M. GAMBETTA returned to Tours on Friday.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Italian Notables to Meet the Spanish Deputation at Genoa—Congratulations on Aosta's Election—Earthquakes in Romagna—Progress of German Unity—Terrible Railroad Accident in England—Francis Joseph to the Hungarian Diet.

FLORENCE, Nov. 26.—A volunteer deputation of notables will leave this city today to meet the Spanish deputation at Genoa on Monday. The latter are on their way here to officially inform the Government of the election of the Duke of AOSTA as King of Spain. King VICTOR EMMANUEL has already received the congratulations of the Austrian and Prussian Governments on the election of AOSTA....The soldiers of the class of 1843 are to be dismissed on furloughs on the first of next month....Sharp shocks of earthquake have recently occurred in Romagna.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—The treaty lately concluded between the North German Confederation and Hesse Darmstadt, will be submitted to the North German Parliament on the 5th of December. ....King WILLIAM, of Prussia, has sent an autograph letter to the King of Bavaria.

LONDON, Nov. 26—7 P. M.—Advices have just been received in the city of a dreadful railroad accident to the Holyhead express, on the London and North-western Road. No details have come to hand.

PESTH, Nov. 26.—The Emperor of Austria, in replying to the address of a delegation of the Hungarian Diet, dwelt on the seriousness of recent events. He hoped the fruits of their deliberations would be true patriotism and a proper sense of the common interests of the different divisions of the Monarchy.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Mail for China and Japan—Semi-Monthly Trips to be Recommended—A Splendid New Steamer for the Line—Treasury Statement—Other Matters at the Capital.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Mr. ALLEN MC LANE, President of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, was in town today, and had an interview with Postmaster-General CRESWELL. The Pacific Mail Company carries a mail between San Francisco and China and Japan monthly, and Mr. MCLANE seeks to have the service made semi-monthly instead. The change meets the approval of the Postmaster-General, and he recommends it in his forthcoming report, now in the hands of the printer. The Company which Mr. MCLANE represents has nearly completed a new steam-ship, called the *Alaska*, of about 4,000 tons, costing nearly $1,200,000. It is one of the most elegant steamers afloat, and will be taken to San Francisco by the way of the Suez Canal, sailing from New-York in January. The passage will occupy five months.

ARRIVAL OF SENATOR CASSERLY.

Senator CASSERLY has arrived from California, looking well after his long journey.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The following is an official statement covering transactions of the past week:

Receipts of fractional currency	$647,000
Shipments of notes	657,049
Shipments of fractional currency	396,583
Held as security for national bank circulation	345,403,450
Held for public deposits	15,834,500
Mutilated notes burned during the week	369,100
Total amount burned	32,746,238
Bank currency issued for bills destroyed	365,780
Total amount issued therefor	31,651,365
Balance due for mutilated notes	1,094,873
Bank circulation outstanding at this date	303,351,769
Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed	284,400

THE CARSON CITY MINT.

The Secretary of the Treasury today authorized a bullion fund of $50,000 gold and $15,000 silver for the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada, and the new Superintendent was commissioned.

THE VOTE OF ALABAMA.

An Injunction Against Counting the Ballots for Governor and Treasurer—Majorities of the Other State Officers—Peculiar Proceedings.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Nov. 26.—The day has been one of excitement here. At a late hour last night Gov. SMITH and Treasurer BINGHAM obtained from the Supreme Court, Judge SAFFOLD, and from the Circuit Court, Judge PELHAM, injunctions restraining the presiding officer of the Senate from counting the vote for Governor and Treasurer at 1 o'clock today. At 1 o'clock the two Houses met in joint convention. Mr. BARR, President *pro tem.* of the Senate, announced that he could not open and count the votes for Governor and Treasurer, but that he would count for the other officers. The result of the count showed that a majority of the votes cast in the State were for the following candidates: E. H. MOREN, for Lieutenant-Governor, received 4,377 majority; J. J. PARKER, for Secretary of State, 4,459, and J. W. A. SANFORD, 3,423, all of whom are Democrats. The President announced these gentlemen legally elected to their respective offices, and ordered the returns to be sent to the Secretary of State to await judicial proceedings. Senator MABRY then offered a resolution that Hon. E. H. MOREN be sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of Alabama, and be invited to preside over the joint convention as the legal presiding officer of the Senate. Mr. BARR, the presiding officer of the Senate *pro tem.*, announced the resolution out of order, and asked the Senate to retire to its chamber, which it did, and immediately adjourned. Mr. MOREN, in the meantime, was sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor by Judge M. J. SAFFOLD, and was escorted to the Speaker's chair. He announced that he was ready to proceed to business as presiding officer of the joint convention. Mr. LOWE offered a resolution that the Secretary of State, Mr. MILLER, Mr. PARKER not yet being sworn in, be asked to return to the Lieutenant-Governor the returns of the vote cast at the late election. Mr. PHELAN, Clerk of the House, waited on the Secretary of State and obtained the returns. Mr. MOREN (a majority of the General Assembly being present) then counted out the vote.

Lieut.-Gov. MOREN proceeded to count the vote for Governor and Treasurer. It resulted in 1,429 majority for LINDSAY, Democrat, and about 2,500 for GRANT, Democrat. Mr. LINDSAY took the oath of office as Governor, and the State for a time will probably have two Governors. The Senate will recognize Mr. SMITH and the House, Mr. LINDSAY. The matter will be in the Courts soon.

FIRES.

Large Plaining-Mill Destroyed at Chicago—Losses in St. Louis—Buildings Burned at Binghamton.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—At about 11 o'clock last night, MCCLELLAN & STEARNS' plaining mill on Quarry-street, near Arch-avenue, took fire and was entirely destroyed. It was the largest plaining-mill in the city. The loss is about $40,000; insurance, $18,000. While the fire was under way another broke out in the basement of a four-story brick building, No. 17 Clinton-street, owned by STEWART & SEA, and occupied by TOBIAS & BUNNELL, dealers in cutlery, who lose $8,000, uninsured, and the Western Star Metal Company, who lose $6,000, insured. There were some other smaller losses.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 26.—The loss on MITCHELL'S building, which was burned yesterday, is about $25,000, insured as follows: Independent, of Boston, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,000; Springfield, of Springfield, Mass., $5,000; Astor, of New-York, $5,000; Germania, of New-York, $5,000. The loss of the St. Louis Printing Company is $8,000; and the losses of JOHN S. THOMPSON and other occupants of the building will swell the amount to $40,000. The *Times* Office, adjoining on the south, was slightly damaged. It is stated that a gentleman, whose name is withheld, had $80,000 in greenbacks and some valuable papers in a safe in the building which was burned yesterday; and as the safe-door was open, it is supposed that the contents were destroyed.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 26.—The hardware-store of F. E. SAMPSON was burned this morning. The grocery-store of DUNHAM & ST. JOHN, adjoining, was damaged by water. The loss is from $15,000 to $18,000; insured.

Combination of Calamities in a Distillery at Buffalo—A Crash, an Explosion and a Fire—Several Persons Severely Injured—Pecuniary Loss, $50,000.

BUFFALO, Nov. 26.—About 10 o'clock this morning a pier in a new distillery just built by H. T. BRIGGS & Co., located on Carroll-street, gave way, causing a portion of the building to fall, exploding the still and setting fire to the still and liquor. Seven persons are known to have been in the building at the time, all of whom were more or less injured. L. K. KNAPP, superintendent of the distillery, was fearfully crushed and injured. WILLIAM ELLIS, coppersmith, was fatally injured. FRANK LIES was terribly scalded. The fire was extinguished, and a search was made for the others supposed to be buried in the ruins. The loss is $50,000.

PERILS AT SEA.

A Ship Capsized in the Mersey—Signals of Distress Near the Golden Gate—Fire on the Royal Arthur—A British Bark Ashore at Cape Henlopen.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—The ship *Magnet*, from Quebec, capsized in the Mersey today, nearly carrying under the small steamer which was towing her at the time. The loss is heavy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—A vessel showing signals of distress, and firing guns, was observed off Point San Pedro, fifteen miles south of Golden Gate, yesterday. It was blowing a gale at the time, so that it was impossible to render assistance. The vessel is supposed to be a French bark. A tug has gone in search of her. ....The Captain of the *Royal Arthur*, from Leith, reports that a fire on board, Sept. 20, compelled him to break his cargo and throw overboard coal to extinguish the flames.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The British bark *Elgin*, from London, for Philadelphia, went ashore on Cape Henlopen last night. Assistance will be sent to her.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Quotations of Mining Stocks—The Nevada Election—Fire at San Jose.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Mining Stocks—Alpha, $5; Belcher, $8; Chollar, $70; Crown Point, $3; Gould & Curry, $76; Hale & Norcross, $106; Imperial, $24; Kentuck, $31; Ophir, $3; Overman, $6; Savage, $38; Sierra Nevada, $18; and Yellow Jacket, $31. The Republicans of Nevada elect Secretary of State, Controller, Surveyor, General Superintendent of Public Instruction, and State Mineralogist.

The residence of the late Major HENSLY, at San José, was burned today; loss, $60,000.

THE WEST.

Arrest of Murderers—Report of an Extra Session of the Missouri Legislature Denied—Cincinnati Real Estate.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 26.—JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, who butchered the LAPINE family, near Potosi, a few days ago, were captured on Wednesday, and are now in jail at Potosi....B. F. MACKEY, charged with having committed a murder near Frankfort, Ky., last March, was arrested here yesterday, and will be held until a requisition from Gov. STEVENSON arrives....The *Republican* has dispatches from Jefferson City which say that nothing is known there of the reported resignation of Senator DRAKE, and that the rumor that Gov. MCCLURG will call an extra session of the Legislature is unfounded....HENRY KEYER was gored to death by a wild Texan steer yesterday afternoon, while the animal was being driven through the streets.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 26.—The aggregate valuation of real estate in this city, exclusive of the recently-annexed territory, is $137,762,998; real property held by churches is nearly $4,000,000, and the valuation of parks and cemeteries is over $2,500,000.

The Alleged Rioters and Murderers of Donaldsonville, La., Discharged—Their Accusers Arrested for Perjury.

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 26.—The whites arrested at Donaldsonville, charged with the murder of LAWES and SCHONBERG, have been discharged, and the principal witnesses (colored) have been arrested for perjury, and A. K. SMITH, Parish Judge-elect, for subornation of perjury. ....The Metairie races commenced today. The weather was pleasant, but the attendance was very light.

Death of a Prominent Divine.

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 26.—Rev. B. P. STONE, D. D., died suddenly of heart disease this morning. He was formerly editor of the *Congregational Journal*; more recently he edited the *Christian Reporter*, and at the time of his death was Treasurer of the New-Hampshire Bible and Missionary Society. His age was nearly seventy.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 26.—Two wooden trunks filled with men's clothing were found, yesterday, in the water of the swamp-land on Southbridge-street, near the Adriatic Mills. The contents comprised nearly every garment for men's wear, some books, with the names torn out, and other articles, all of good quality, but damaged by lying in the water. The only name mentioned in any of the papers found was that of H. M. PERKINS, of Nashua, N. H.

QUEBEC, Nov. 26.—The Government of Quebec has decided to grant 3,000,000 acres of land to aid companies in the construction of a railway along the north shore of the St. Lawrence, connecting Quebec with Montreal and Ottawa.

EASTPORT, Me., Nov. 26.—The schooner *White Fawn*, of Gloucester, was seized yesterday, by the Dominion Government cutter *Water Lily*, and taken to St. John, N. B. The crew arrived here this morning.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 26.—Acting in accordance with a writ of habeas corpus issued by Judge BRADY, Sheriff KENWORTHY will, on Monday, remove RICHARD AIKEN, charged with fraud, to the Supreme Court Chambers, in New-York City, to appear there at 10 o'clock.

Our Sleepy Neighbors—A Locked-Up Country Within Twenty-five Miles of the Dominion Capital.

From the London (Canada) Free Press, Nov. 23.

For some years past there has been a project afloat to place a small steamer on the River Aux Lievres, to run between the village of Buckingham and the High Falls, but so far, no one has had enterprise enough to enter into the speculation. Several causes have conspired to throw cold water on the scheme, among which were a scarcity of freight and passengers; a decided opposition of the lumber merchants, who have a monopoly of the river, and have it boomed across in different places, and a lack of both enterprise and capital in the village of Buckingham. The Lievre country, however, has been rapidly settled within the last few years, and the consequence is, that there is a very large increase in the growth of produce, which naturally seeks an outlet to some market where they are more than two purchasers. The only route as yet practicable for sending produce to market is the river; and as canoeing is both dangerous and laborsome, the farmers only resort to it when compelled by necessity, and those who live up the river a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles are compelled to purchase flour from the lumber concerns at exorbitant rates (although they have wheat in their barns) rather than undertake a voyage in a canoe to the grist-mill at Buckingham or Thurso. When these troubles can be overcome the Lievre country will become a favorite resort of tourists and sportsmen, as the whole country abounds with trout in the streams and lakes. The growing necessity for some means of transport from the Lievre district is becoming more apparent every year, and is forcing itself upon public notice. Immense quantities of timber yet remain to be cut and brought to market, but which will be destroyed year after year by the settlers in clearing their land, at a loss not only to themselves but to the revenue of the country. Every other part of the Ottawa Valley is ahead of the Lievres District in roads, schools, mills, churches, stores and manufactories. The reasons are that the country wants to be opened up for competition in the lumber trade. It wants colonization, roads, mills and a steamer on the river, and it has the land, timber, water-power and mineral wealth enough to make it a prosperous district and a large contributor to the Ottawa markets, instead of being, as it is at present, a locked-up wilderness within twenty-five miles of the capital of the Dominion of Canada.

A Murder in a Brewery.

On Friday night a fight occurred in KRESS' brewery, at No. 215 East Fifty-fourth-street, between LEONARD GIGERICH, aged twenty-eight, and a German, and CARL FEHE, when the former was thrown down a flight of stairs by his opponent, and struck his head against a stone wall and sustained such injury that death ensued yesterday morning. His remains were removed to his late residence, No. 218 Second-street. Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, has arrested FERDINAND DATTER, JACOB PRISER and FRANK THAU as witnesses to the affray, and they will be held to await the action of the Coroner. All of the men are employed in the brewery.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIZONA FROM ASPINWALL.

The steam-ship *Arizona*, which left Aspinwall Nov. 17, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser SMITH our correspondence and files were promptly delivered at this office.

Tidings from Bogota—Colombia and Ecuador—The Emerald Mines of Cundinamarca—The Cable—A New Route for the Proposed Ship Canal—Shipping Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, (COLON,)
ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, U. S. COLOMBIA,
Thursday, Nov. 17, 1870.

By the arrival of the steam-ship *Venezuelan*, from Santa Marta, I am in receipt of dates to the 15th of October, from Bogota, the capital of this Republic, but my letter contain no news of importance. Very heavy rains are falling, and both the city and country are remarkably quiet. By way of Popayan, the *Star & Herald* has the following Colombian news:

"Our dates from the capital by the steam-ship *Guayaquil*, which arrived here on the afternoon of the 11th inst., are to the 25th ult. From the *Ilustracion* we take the following items: * * * The Legislative Assembly of Boyacá was installed on the 18th of October. Don PEDRO CORTEZ HOLGUIN was named President, and Vice-President, Don SEGUNDO SOLER; Secretary, Don NICHOLAS FAJARDO. A multitude of rumors are here current about this matter, from which it is feared an international quarrel may be the result, yet our Government seems to take no precautionary measures, trusting no doubt to the preponderance of Colombia over Ecuador. * * * In Cundinamarca it was proposed in the Assembly by a Mr. LUIS BERNAL that emerald mines hereafter discovered should belong to the owners of the land on which such mines may be found. But the Assembly cannot legislate in this matter except in so far as it is expressly authorized to do so by the national law of the 31st of May last, by which the nation divested itself of a privilege that had long belonged to it. * * * A correspondent of the *Ilustracion*, of the 19th October, writing from Popayan, with dates of the 5th ult., says: Yesterday the mail from the South reported that GARCIA MORENO was getting ready forces and elements of war; and had even forwarded some of these to the frontiers. From Pasto, it is said, by way of Quito, that GARCIA MORENO is also determined to take possession of Colombian territory as far as the Mayo, because he knows Colombia will not consent to his doing so, even though the opinion delivered by Chili on this question was favorable to Ecuador."

ECUADOR.

From the *Nacional*, of Quito, of the 19th ult., we find that Señor RIVAS, Consul-General of Ecuador in Bogota, has addressed a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Ecuador, stating that the rumors about a war between Ecuador and Colombia increase every day, caused by notices of the arrival of armaments to the Republic, and considering the present state of peace between the two countries, asks for some explanation. The President of Ecuador, through the Minister of Foreign Affairs, replies that he is surprised at the nature of the dispatch, and says that the rumors alluded to arise from some turbulent, restless spirits interested in disturbing the peace between the two countries.

THE CABLE.

Our cable is a failure for the present. After Sir CHARLES BRIGHT proceeded with the *Dacia* about 350 miles from Colon, it was discovered on board that they were getting imperfect signals from the shore end. The ship was immediately stopped, and orders were given to underlay the cable for a mile or two. The weather was very rough, and while attempting to bring the cable from the stern to the bow, the wind shifted, the ship got unmanageable, and the cable was broken. The *Dacia* proceeded to Kingston, having lost by fever on the voyage a number of the best men connected with the telegraph corps. Sir CHARLES wrote from Kingston to Mr. BARRETT, chief electrician at Colon, to close the office, and with his subordinate officers join him at Kingston, as the Aspinwall (Colon) cable would be abandoned for the present.

THE PROPOSED SHIP CANAL.

A Chief from the San Blas tribe of Indians called upon Mr. PERRY, American Consul here, and stated that they had found a new opening through the mountains for a ship canal, and were anxious to see Commander SELFRIDGE, and communicate with him on the subject. The old Chief assured Mr. PERRY that the route newly discovered was a very available one. We all hope it may prove so, but there are some doubts.

SHIP NEWS.

Since my last letter, there have been a number of arrivals at this port. The *Julia F. Carney*, Capt. CALBORN, arrived on the 4th inst., with coal to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, discharged and cleared for Mobile, Ala., on the 12th. The ship *Malocka*, of Gardiner, Me., Capt. HAWTHORNE, and the brig *Sarah E. Kennedy*, of Waldoboro, Capt. DUNCAN, are in port, but unable to finish discharging their coals on account of a heavy sea. The long looked for ice ship arrived today; it is the bark *Lydia W. Swasey*, Capt. SWASEY, twenty-seven days from Boston. The Captain reports having been within ninety miles of Aspinwall for the last nine days; the heavy nor'wester which commenced blowing here yesterday finally brought the most welcome visitor in. We have been out of ice for several days, a very unpleasant thing in this country. The Royal mail steam-ship *Elbe* arrived this P. M., but can not come to her wharf. As I write, (midnight,) the steam-ship *Arizona* and all other vessels have hauled off from the wharves. The steamers keep up steam, and can put to sea at any moment, but there are fears of damage to the sailing vessels, should the storm continue to rage for many hours longer.

HEALTH OF THE ISTHMUS.

The health of the Isthmus is remarkably good. I hear of no severe illness.

The Attack on a Colored Regiment at Philadelphia—Disgraceful Conduct of a Mob.

From the Philadelphia Record, Nov. 25.

Yesterday afternoon, as the colored regiment, under command of Col. FRENCH, was about to pass over the Chestnut-street bridge, on their way to Landsdowne, the rear of the line was attacked by a crowd of men and boys. An officer of one of the companies struck a rioter on the head, and, it is said, lacerated the scalp thereof to the extent of several inches. The "rear rank" fixed bayonets and charged upon the mob. Some of the most violent sought refuge in a house and escaped. The line was speedily formed and the march resumed without further molestation. Official information was communicated to Chief MULHOLLAND of the riot, and he immediately summoned a large force of his men, who proceeded to the bridge to prevent any further unlawful demonstration likely to take place on the return of the regiment. The policemen were stationed on the street at the eastern end of the bridge. At about 5 o'clock the regiment returned, and more or less pushing began among the colored folks on the sidewalk, when presently some one fired a pistol in the air at Twenty-third and Chestnut streets, and the reports of one or two percussion caps were heard. A grand rush was made pell-mell by the white spectators down Twenty-third-street. Almost at the same time two or three reports of fire-arms were heard, but it was difficult to ascertain where they came from. When the first pistol-shot was fired, at the corner of Twenty-third and Chestnut streets, two young white men, brothers-in-law, came out of the lager-beer saloon of JACOB SHAUFFHAUSER. They were at once charged upon by the colored troops, and driven back, badly wounded. One of them, HENRY MCILHANEY, aged twenty-two years, residing on Harmstead-street, received a bayonet wound in the right hip joint, and his head was injured by a soldier who had clubbed his musket and knocked him down. JAMES HARRISON, aged nineteen years, residing on South-street, near Twenty-first, had a bayonet thrust into his abdomen. Both these sufferers were removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. It was also reported that SIDNEY EASTON, colored, aged fifty-five years, was stabbed in the breast and arm—not dangerous. A man named DUFFIELD is reported to have been shot, but whether dangerously or otherwise was not definitely ascertained. The Police officers were in a tight place for a few moments, being sandwiched between the "pavement committee" and the troops with fixed bayonets. The civil authorities, however, succeeded in arresting five persons, as follows: Washington Nase, Charles S. Tobias, Isaac Judah, Francis Miller, all colored; William Gorman, white. The prisoners were taken to the Sixth District Station-house. Gen. LOUIS WAGNER, the commander of the Fifth Brigade, composed of colored regiments, proceeded to the Station-house to enter bail for the four colored men. This having been accomplished, it was ascertained that the prisoners in the meantime had been removed to the Central Station, in obedience to specific orders to this effect, which had been issued early in the day. Alderman JONES, the committing magistrate, made out the discharge papers, and these being presented at the Central Station, the prisoners were restored to liberty. Gen. WAGNER was highly indignant, not because the prisoners had been removed, but at the manner in which it was accomplished, they having been privately taken out the back way to prevent excitement in front.

FRANCE AND PARIS.

Resources of the Nation and the Prospect of Relieving the Capital—Activity in the Manufacture of Rifles—How the English Tried to Get Out of Paris—English Americans—Flourens' Revolution.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1870.

We have daily Cabinet councils. England is outraged at the defeat of the armistice, and we are assured that England, Austria, and Russia will unite to insist now upon peace. But the French victory at Orleans has sent down stocks in London, because it is believed that it will make peace more difficult. The French will be encouraged to persevere in the war—the Prussians will be less willing to listen to terms of peace. And France is better able to fight successfully now than at any period since the war began. She has 3,500,000 men drilling, partly uniformed, and getting armed and ready. She has a larger and more powerful artillery than when the war began. The Prussians admit that Paris can hold out till the 3d of January, if not sooner reduced by bombardment. I give her a month longer. But in two months the four armies of France, those of the Rhone, the Loire, the West, and the North, will be too much for any force the Germans can spare from Paris. They can drive back all the detached forces, and co-operating with the army of Paris, they ought to be able to raise the siege, and compel the Germans to fall back on Metz. This is what France ought to do—what she will do time must tell. There is reason to believe that the resources of Germany have been very heavily strained. The teamsters at Versailles are begging to be allowed to return to their suffering farms and families. The soldiers, and especially the southern Germans, fighting for the aggrandisement of Prussia, are getting very sick of it all. France, on the other hand, has still men and means of all kinds in abundance, with every motive to go on and recover her position. She wants only time—time for the training of her raw levies, organizing embryo armies, restoring discipline, and manufacturing and importing arms. The work of Prussia in this war, as it is now conducted, will be to make of France a really military nation.

PARIS SERIOUS.

The correspondents shut up in Paris send us some curious accounts of the state of things in the beleaguered city, and the recently-escaped Americans—Chevalier WYKOFF, GEORGE N. SANDERS, FRANK STONE, and many more give us a good notion of what is going on within the walls. The martial education of Paris they think will be durably beneficial. All signs of luxury have disappeared. Not a livery is to be seen, and even the *petite dames* who still drive on the boulevards have put their coachmen in mufti, while they wear black. No theatres are open, and the café's close at 10. Paris is serious, and preparing for the worst. There is little crime and no disorder. Paris is a camp, a fortress, an arsenal; and the manufacture of powder, cartridges, cannon, *mitrailleuses* and rifles goes on with unremitting ardor. Three hundred tons of Bessemer steel rails and axles, belonging to the railway companies are being worked up into rifles.

AN ENGLISH HUMILIATION.

The means taken to get the English out of Paris is another source of humiliation and irritation to England. The correspondent of the *Standard* writes that he was summoned to the British Embassy and required to sign an engagement that he would take no papers—nothing but personal luggage. When he had signed this paper, another, written in French, was laid before him, by which he was invited to declare that he was a citizen of the United States, and he signed that also, as did a long list of Britons, and it was duly forwarded to Count BISMARCK. I signed it, says the correspondent, not because I am a citizen of the United States, or ever intend or desire to be, but simply because I wish to get out of Paris. Think of British subjects, at the British Legation, required to pass themselves off as citizens of the United States. It is enough to make PALMERSTON kick out of his coffin.

THE BOURGET AFFAIR.

This frank correspondent says of the recapture of Bourget: "The position was shamefully surprised, and the unfortunate demi-battalion of free-shooters that tried to hold it was butchered. Out of 380 men there remain but 150. A whole company of the Garde Mobile was gobbled up before it could burn a cartridge. The couple of pieces of cannon of small calibre that occupied the position where a Colonel has received orders to 'establish himself solidly,' fired just four shots each!" It was a blunder every way, and the Germans grumble just as much about it.

ENGLISH AMERICANS.

The account of the way the Americans and Russians got out of Paris, and the English started and got turned back, is rather droll:

"The Americans, (some fifty,) the Russians, (some twenty,) and the English, (some hundred and fifty,) left in the cold gray of the morning, getting to the gate of Charenton as the drawbridge was lowered. RALPH, the plump head-waiter at the English hotel in the Rue d'Amsterdam, describes to me how they looked: 'The Rooshians were all swells; the Yankees turned out very spiff, some on 'em on horseback, and some on 'em a-driving of four-in-hands. My here, didn't they guess and calculate how they were a-goin to have a fine day as they went along. Our people were the poorest in the lot; a great many on 'em with their little bundles on their back looked as if they meant to tramp it.' The Russians and the Americans were allowed to go, but the English were told their passes had not arrived, and they should have to wait for another day. They turned back wearied and disappointed, and many of those proud republican Americans must have 'guessed' the day when *civis Britannicus sum* meant something had departed, and 'calculated' they were better off than the 'white trash' who were obliged to dance attendance on the good will and pleasure of OTTO Count BISMARCK DE SCHOENHAUSEN."

It was after this that Englishmen were invited to register themselves as Americans; but I have not heard that it has been of any use to them, and one taken in a balloon has been Court-martialed.

THE "RED" REVOLT.

Our fellow-citizen, after his visit to the British Embassy, went with the Reds to the storming of the Hotel de Ville, and gives a graphic account of that small revolution. He says:

"We are in the Salle du Trone, and a cry of 'Rochefort, Rochefort!' is raised, but no hats are lifted. Amid shouts of 'Vive Rochefort!' 'A bas Rochefort!' pretty equally divided, the pinchbeck is played out. RIENZI is moved to the table. The Count is on his legs. How pale he is, and tremulous, and, oh! how ugly! I agree with Mme. DE SEVIGNY that we men have the privilege of being ugly, but Count ROCHEFORT surely abuses it. He speaks in that lisping, irresolute voice of his—'Citizens, the Government of the Defence, assembled at this moment, deliberates on the question of the nomination of the commune.' 'No deliberations,' 'Down with ROCHEFORT,' 'Go to Challiot, (the Parisian Putney,) Sir Count,' are the calls that rise from the mad wags. Poor tribune! this is cruel to be whipped with his own rod, vulgar sarcasm, by the hands of the spoiled child for whom he has so often turned his back on decency! ROCHEFORT again essays to make himself heard, but is driven from the table by the terrible blow that he is an aristocrat. From the seething cauldron of hubbub the venerable figure of GARNIER-PAGES rises like the Neptune of the storm in the Tyrrhene sea, with his gray hair brushed back poetically, and his neck imprisoned in the shirt-collar which was the fashion in [illegible] of CHARLES X. 'I have witnessed three glorious revolutions'—'Shut up!' is the chorus from every side, while the shrill voice of a boy perched on a candelabrum—the same young scamp who was puffing the cigarette at the window awhile ago—is heard requesting that that nice old gentleman should be put back into his shirt-collar. The attitude of TROCHU and FAVRE is something noble; both are calm, a sardonic smile plays round the soldier's mouth, the advocate's face is dark with a vail of sadness. The Roman Senators were not subjected to fouler indignities by BRENNUS and his victorious Gauls, nor were the Roman Senators more dignified. One ruffian actually held his clenched fist to the Governor's mouth; another spat in the face of JULES FAVRE, who quietly wiped away the saliva and told his insulter that he never surrendered to violence. This, all honest men will think with me, was the most beautiful page in the life of either of those two men, prouder than any triumph of field or forum. There is an abrupt change in the drama; a new element of sensation is thrown in, as if we had not already had enough. There is a note of preparation at the door as when three chords are struck by the orchestra in the play-house; and bounds on the scene, like the leading lady in a *corps de ballet*, the renowned and redoubtable GUSTAVE FLOURENS. The Feast of Fools has found its Lord of Misrule! The Major looked killing. He was got up in the costume of a cavalry officer, with patent leather jack boots, such as FRANCONI wore on his thin legs, and a scimitar dangling by his side. What a buccaneering figure, to be sure! Jewish face, with eyes like blazing coals, and a bronze-hued beard flaming meteorically at either side. He jumps on that unfortunate table, and addressed the crowd in his quick decided manner, telling them that a committee of public safety (his own name first on the list) had been formed by 5,000 citizens, in the yard below; that the elections for the commune should be held under their direction within twenty-four hours, and that commissioners should be sent to the forts to see that there was no treason. Five thousand citizens. Humph! And they are to impose their will on all France! And this is done under the invocation of liberty. Major FLOURENS gesticulates and gyrates on the table like an acrobat on a spinning globe; but even he is treated to an odd pleasantry. The revolutionists of 1870 are not serious. Finally, he signifies to the members of the Provisional Government that he is prepared to receive their resignation. 'Never,' said JULES FERRY. 'We will only render up our powers to the people regularly consulted by us.' 'To the entire people of Paris,' adds JULES FAVRE, 'and not to a riotous faction.' At this moment the folds of a flag of the battalion of the National Guard are seen over the heads of the Assembly. 'Down with the tricolor, 'tis the banner of the Bonapartes!' is cried; 'Give us the red flag of socialism!' FLOURENS is not LAMARTINE. His response is, 'Keep this flag till further orders.' The tempest grows to a tornado. 'Resignation or arrest' are the only words that can be distinguished over the wild hurricane concert of voices."

You know how it ended. PICARD came with the National Guards, and released the Government; a vote of the City of Paris sustained them two to one, and the leaders of the absurd émeute are in prison.

MONADNOCK.

RAID ON CAR CONDUCTORS.

Arrest of Several of the Employes of the Seventh-Avenue Railroad—Extensive Embezzlement of Passenger Fares—The Accused Alleged to Have Been Detected in the Act by the Police—How Conductors Make Money.

It is a notorious fact that scarcely any class of employes are more miserably paid for their services than the car conductors and drivers of this City. For $16 or $17 per week, conductors on our City railroads are expected to work every day in the week for fifteen or sixteen hours each day. Persons who are in any way familiar with the City car system need not be told that conductors are generally believed to appropriate, or "knock down," to use a cityism, a certain amount of money every day out of their receipts for passenger fares, and several of the companies have mentioned this fact as a reason for not increasing the salaries of their employes, on the ground that there exists no remedy for preventing such plundering, and that men would not be induced to discontinue the practice by an increase of wages. Drivers are also supposed to receive a share in the filched sums, for the simple reason that they could easily expose the embezzlements if they were not paid to keep silent.

The Board of Directors of the Seventh-avenue Railroad have been for several months past impressed with the belief that their conductors were swindling the Company out of a large amount daily, and many devices for checking the evil were proposed, and subsequently abandoned as impracticable. When Mr. ROBT. MURRAY, formerly United States Marshal, was appointed to the position of Superintendent of the road, he found that the daily earnings of the Company, as returned by the conductors, was much below the actual traffic on the road. He made a thorough investigation, and became satisfied that a change in conductors would be beneficial, yet he was unwilling to let the innocent suffer with the guilty, especially as some of the conductors had been for a long time in the service of the Company, and were believed to be honest. A sharp watch was maintained by several private detectives for several days, until it was definitely ascertained that nearly $700 was each day withheld from the coffers of the Company, and converted by its employes to their pockets. As this state of affairs would speedily bankrupt the road, the necessity for prompt and thorough action was readily perceived.

Mr. MURRAY accordingly placed himself in communication with Mr. KELSO, the Superintendent of Police, and laid the facts of the case before him. Superintendent KELSO immediately detailed Sergt. DOUGLASS, of the Sixth Precinct, to work up the case, giving him twelve officers to assist in the scheme of operations, as follows: Officers GRACE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct; LAIRD, of the Ninth; SAUNDERS and SCHROTH, of the Eleventh; REYNOLDS, of the Twenty-eighth; FLYNN and PENDERGAST, of the Twenty-seventh; KENNEDY, of the Seventeenth; CARSON, of the Eighteenth, and three other policemen whose names have not been divulged.

This special squad reported to the Superintendent at a late hour on Sunday night last, and received from him specific instructions, together with a sum of money, to be used in paying their fares on the cars. For six days and nights these officers passed up and down on the Seventh-avenue cars in disguise, and kept accurate tally of the number of passengers traveling on the various cars. As the car reached the vicinity of the depot at the upper terminus of the road, the detectives would quietly leave the car, and would subsequently compare their tally with the returns made by the conductors at the office. By this means, fifty-four of the conductors were detected in embezzling money, in sums of from thirty cents to $1 75, as the number of passengers varied during the day. Scarcely a trip passed without these men sharing the profits of the road with their employers, the aggregate number of five-cent pieces taken by each being a very respectable sum, and far greater than their wages. Cases were found where conductors actually embezzled $8 in a single day, and the result of the espionage on the road was startling, even to the officials, and it was arranged to put a stop to the gigantic scheme in a summary manner.

For this purpose the officers selected a certain trip with each conductor, and detected them in an embezzlement of some small sum. The fact was made the basis of a complaint, which was made by Mr. MURRAY yesterday afternoon at the Tombs Police Court, before Alderman COMAN. Fifteen affidavits were sworn to, and the acting Magistrate then issued warrants for the arrest of the accused conductors. Sergt. DOUGLASS received the warrants a few minutes before the Court closed, and had his squad ready for operation soon after. The officers proceeded to the depot by another route, and as the accused conductors came in on their last trip they were severally arrested in a quiet manner, and were escorted to the Franklin-street Police Station, where Capt. THOMAS J. KENNEDY was in readiness to receive them. The men exhibited considerable consternation at their sudden and unexpected arrest, and demanded to know the cause of their being taken into custody. When told that they were charged with embezzlement, some took the matter quite philosophically, averring that the Company would find it difficult to prove the charge. Others appeared frightened and nervous, but kept their own counsel, apparently determined to abide the result of events before committing themselves. The prisoners were compelled to surrender their pocket-knives at the Station-house, but were not searched. They were each placed in a cell down stairs. The names of the prisoners are as follows: James Gilmore, Patrick Harley, James Kerr, Michael Sinnott, Dennis Sullivan, Patrick Harris, Terrence Reynolds, James Courtney, Daniel H. Schanck and Wm. Shannon.

Five of the warrants were not executed for reasons that have not yet been made known. The alleged dishonest conductors will be arraigned before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, today. It is understood that the latter will issue several more warrants for the arrest of other employes of the Company. The arrest of these conductors caused the wildest excitement, last night, on the road, as no sooner was one of them taken into custody than a newly-appointed detective took his place and ran the car.

SATURDAY AT THE FRENCH FAIR.

Description of Novelties—Mme. Mali and Her Coadjutors.

A pleasanter place to lounge in of a leisure afternoon cannot well be imagined than the Fair now in progress, for the benefit of the wounded of France, at the Thirty-seventh Regiment armory. Really, "National Bazaar for the Relief of the Wounded Soldiers of France" is a long morsel of English grammar by way of a name, and the great banner seems almost in a swoon with burden of capitals; but, once past the banner and the door-keeper, no fairer scene could well be conjured up, even by the great conjuror's industry and taste. On the street one is in New-York obviously enough; but, having ascended a flight of stairs, it is as if one had been suddenly set down in some nook of Paris itself. The ladies at the Fair appear to speak English with almost the ease of a native tongue; though they twang the nasals of the Gallic with seemingly more than Gallican glibness.

The largest table in the hall and perhaps the most noticeable one is that managed by Mme. H. A. LAZAIRE, assisted by Mrs. PLATT. This is the oft-gossiped cigarette stand, haunted by gentlemen and by ladies of course. A vase containing Turkish tobacco—or tobacco so announced—bundles of cigarette papers and budgets of ready-made cigarettes are coquettishly arranged, though whether the temptation be the cigarettes or the novelty of seeing them deftly rolled by the presiding deities of the stand is a question of unknown quantities, and consequently not to be solved. The cost is moderate—only ten cents—and who would consent to smoke the rolls of a common tobacconist, having once observed the deft grace with which aristocratic fingers perform the work? A fountain of cologne—Ah, Arabian Nights-like juxtaposition—diffuses perfumed atmosphere from the stand, in perpetual spray of delicious vapors. A wax collection, very beautiful in conception, of Easter morning, with cross and flowers, completes the emblem, and succeeds in infusing no small percentage of romance into the plain practical work of cigarette-rolling. Pyramids, not quite as tall as those of Egypt, but a great deal sweeter, are erected in tempting layers of bon-bon boxes; and scattered here and there appear the usual knick-knackeries of knit-work and embroidery, which, being made to sell in a good cause, find ready sale for the sake of the cause. Mrs. ROBERT HALE and Miss M. BLAKE assist in the disposal of these little wares, peddling with a grace with which no one but a Parisian could imbue the task, and a success which none but a Parisian (or one of the piquant blood) could ever attain.

A couple of girls near by guard an antiquarian treasure like sybils, the volume being entitled *Les Annals d'Aquitaine*. The title-page announces 1572 as the date of publication, and the book seems to add, with the pathetic air of an old man disturbed at his nap, that it would never have been dragged out and sold at all but for the cruel war, and by way of raising funds for the care of the wounded. Miss ENGLISH and Miss MACLAY, blonde and brunette contrasted, constitute the sybils mentioned, and a very interesting couple of sybils they are too, if one may judge by the number of times in an hour that the poor rheumatic morsel of typographical antiquity is conned over.

A side-table exposes the confectionery and fancy knick-knacks of the baker's skill. Mme. BOUILLON presides, assisted by Mesdames MARTIN and ARSHMAN. Of course everybody buys, for who with the currency at hand could ever resist confectionery so importunately yet delightfully huckstered, though dyspepsia were to look him in the face and order peremptory refrain from it?

The curiosity of the Fair is constituted by a beautiful doll (from Paris, supposedly,) dressed as a bride, in white satin, tulle vail and orange blossoms. The little mimic looks wonderfully complete, as if she waited for some Tom Thumb to lead her to the altar, that is, wished to be bought like other brides of the same degree of stylishness. Miss FARGES is bride's-maid.

The "Harlem Table" is in admirable charge of Mme. FINSTEN, assisted by Mrs. Marshall, Miss Parker, Miss Bugbie and Miss Richmond.

The Floral Temple, of which the presiding deity is the popular Mrs. Dr. R. OGDEN DOREMUS, it will be remembered, anticipates the honor of a second visit from its fair assistant, Mlle. CHRISTINA NILSSON, to-morrow, (Monday.) As upon last Thursday, the general knowledge of a fact so pleasing will prove a happy managerial inspiration, if viewed only in the grosser pecuniary sense. Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, it will be remembered, has also kindly lent valuable service as one of the fair bouquet-holders of this artistic temple.

Mme. VICTOR PLACE, assisted by the Misses CANTRELL, gracefully dispenses the most beautiful wares from the immediate neighborhood of one of the largest and most daintily-heaped tables in the room; while Mlle. LECLERC and Miss GERLY appropriately share the honors of its furthest end.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* tables are superb in adornment and many in number. They are entirely arranged and contributed by the ladies belonging to that spirited association.

Mrs. JAMES VAN WART presided over the singular French game known as Sombolo.

The Washington Heights tables are gracefully adorned, and the contents dispensed by its presiding officers, Mrs. E. SAMUEL PERRY, and her fair maids of honor, the Misses Perry, Miss A. Bussing, Miss Baker, Miss Jackson and Miss Perkins.

An odd trial of chance lies in the blank canvass, (to be raffled for,) the feature of Mme. CHARVET'S table, on which will be presented by Mr. CONSTANT MAYER the portrait of the fortunate drawer.

An Affair of Color—Descent on a Negro Gambling Saloon in Brooklyn.

At about 12 o'clock last night, the entire detective force of Brooklyn, under HENRY VAN WAGNER, made a raid upon a negro gambling-saloon, at the corner of Bond-street and Fulton-avenue, and took the house so completely by surprise that no less than thirty-five were caught in the midst of penny-ante, bluff and poker. One unfortunate attempted to escape by going up the chimney, but the strong hand of Detective VIDETTO brought him to the floor in a remarkably short space of time; another made an effort to retreat by one of the back windows, but ere he could draw his legs through the aperture he was seized and hurled back in the most uncompromising style. Fully secured, the whole company were marched to the Central Precinct Station-house. To-morrow morning they will be taken before Justice WALSH. The house was owned by one J. W. BROUGHTON.

The Army of the Cumberland—Speeches of Gens. Sherman and Hooker.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Plain Dealer, Nov. 25.

Gen. ROSECRANS, who occupied the chair, formally opened the meeting with a few remarks, returning thanks for the friendly greeting, eulogizing Gen. THOMAS—with whom he had had more intimate relations, than with any other of his officers, &c.

Loud calls were then made for Gen. SHERMAN. As he came forward, the members stood up, swinging their hats and yelling in the exuberance of their enthusiasm. The General said he ought not to speak this morning, as he was booked for a regular speech on Friday evening. He was happy to meet so many gentlemen, who had been associated as brothers in the field. He saw many faces with which he had been familiar in other days. He trusted that as good citizens they would now, in their new spheres, as ably assist in carrying forward our nation to a higher position of grandeur than that attained by any other. He compared the condition of our country, in its peaceful state, with that of Europe. But a few years ago, we were the pity of Europe; now the latter is the scene of war and carnage. We read in the morning papers of an army of 250,000 Frenchmen being shut up in a city by the Germans; he thought the Army of the Cumberland would hardly submit to that. He would not say that the French were inferior to us; we owed, on the contrary, a tribute to the military genius of France, which has taught us so much; but still he thought it very strange that those 250,000 men could be shut up in that manner.

The calls were so persistent for Gen. HOOKER, that he could not resist, and he was accordingly assisted to the Speaker's desk by Gens. WOOD and PALMER, amid wild applause. The old hero is quite feeble from the stroke of paralysis which destroyed the vitality of one side; but he is quite erect, and his eye is as bright and his face as handsome as ever. He said he came upon the stand reluctantly; if he had known the use they were going to put him to, he wouldn't have come. He was no talker, and he didn't wish to be; didn't want anybody to think he could say anything. There were plenty of young lawyers present who could talk to his advantage and to theirs. He was glad to see so many of his comrades here today, and looking so ready for the next war, which was bound to come. He wanted a war for the subjugation of Canada. Didn't want any British possessions nearer than across the ocean. The General referred to the sham neutrality of England during the rebellion, and gave vent to his indignant feelings on the subject. Every time that we met with a reverse here they had a jubilee in Canada. He wanted to take part in one more war, that for the taking of Canada. Gen. HOOKER was loudly applauded

CURRENT LITERATURE.

LIFE AND TIME.

Life is so cheap and yet so dear
We prize it, but we scorn it too,
And plod our round from year to year
With little or to hope or do;
Each day brings fretful cares and coil,
And sorrows come, and joys depart,
And we grow old with weary toil,
Or else from listlessness of heart,—
What matters which? what matters how?
Time heedeth not our fitful moods,
But stamps its signet on our brow
In city life or solitudes;
And we grow old; yet scarcely feel
The incessant whirling of the wheel,
Nor heed the traces that declare
We are not now what once we were;
The world has worn us to its ways,
"Do this," it says, and we obey;
There is no freedom in our praise
And little courage left to pray.

At moments with a sudden pain,
We gasp and cry for youth again,
And wonder whence the joy has gone,
Which we were wont to feed upon;
When Love with Life walked hand in hand,
When 'twas a boundless bliss to dare
The mighty peaks that guard the land
Where wisdom dwells serenely fair—
Dear heaven! how strong and rich we were—
For joy breeds strength, and hope gives power,
And knowledge is the young man's dower,
Ank youthful dreams are fair domains,
And happy thoughts are golden gains.

The dreams are gone, the rapture past,
Each year moves calmly like the last,
The sea that foamed with deaf'ning roar
Creeps laggard-like along the shore—
We tread the footsteps of our sires
With petty aims and mean desires,
And idly act our little part
Like puppets fashioned for a show;—
Teach us, O Lord! how great Thou art,
That we our greatness, too, may know.
JOHN DENNIS.

—*The Spectator.*

ANNETTE'S LOVE-STORY.

BY JULIA KAVANAGH.

CHAPTER I.

Deep in the heart of Normandy lies Manneville, and very green and quiet it is, as a true Norman village should be. It is pretty too, and is both picturesque and homely. Its one street, with gray stone houses and tiled roofs brown with age, climb up a low hill with a straggling, halting ascent; just as if, though glad to rest by the way, it were also very anxious to reach the little gothic church perched on the top, and thence have a look down below into the pleasant valley where the little shining river glides through the orchards which replace the vineyards in Western France.

In these days the cavées were, as they are still—for Manneville is alive and well, thank heaven—one of the chief features and great attractions of this little place. A cavée in Normandy is a long, winding road, cut through the country, and lying several feet deep beneath its level. It is not imperial; no telegraphic wires follow its course, no diligence wheels speed along its uneven soil. A cavée is never traced in a map, or recorded in a chronicle, but for all that a cavée is a lovely thing. It is winding, and as you rarely see for more than forty yards before you, it looks endless. Sometimes its green banks are merely clothed with furze, tall grasses, and a world of lovely wild flowers, while field after field of yellow corn looks down from above, and the lark sings far away in the blue sky. This is the sunny cavée, delightful in the early morning, or toward evening time; pleasant, too, when its high banks shelter you from the keen north-easterly wind in Spring or in Autumn, but intolerable in the hot glare of noonday and Summer sun. Such sunny cavées Manneville has in plenty; it also abounds in specimens of the cool and shady cavée, the most beautiful and sequestered of which bears the name of Cavée de la Dame. Tradition, which has kept the name, has forgotton to give it a meaning. This Lady's Cavée is a deep, dark, winding path, lovely and mysterious, a spot much frequented by blackbirds and lovers in Spring. Trees grow on either of its steep banks, and they are ages old, says tradition. Time has worn away the earth from their gnarled roots, and their broard heavy branches meet close above, and shut out sunshine and sky.

Yet there is light in this place—a cool, green light—delicious contrast to the glare without; light by which you can see your way, and the tall ferns, and luxuriant ivy, and deep golden moss that clothe the banks on either hand, and add to the sylvan look of the old cavée. Here, on a bright May morning, forty odd years ago, Annette came to meet her lover. The day was warm. Annette had walked fast, and Jean had not come yet, so she sat down to rest, and looked up the path with eager eyes and a beating heart. There is little joy in the lot of a servant girl on a Norman farm. Love is much to her, and a meeting in the cavée with her lover has more of the flavor of lost Paradise than to many another young woman of her years. Annette was an orphan; she worked hard, rose early, went to bed late, and had but that one bit of pure, true sunshine in her life, her love for a young man as poor as herself—he was but a plow-boy, and he lived miles away—whom she saw rarely, and of whom she thought night and day, noon and morning.

Annette was poor, but she was very handsome—a grand young creature of eighteen, a noble specimen of rich peasant blood. She had dark hair and darker eyes, a laughing mouth, a stately carriage, and a fond, warm heart. No sooner did she now see a stalwart young peasant in a blue blouse slowly coming down the path, than she rose and sprang toward him, ardent, joyous and free.

"Laggard!" she cried, "laggard! I have been here this hour."

But Jean gazed at her with a troubled mien, and there was no response to her fond reproaches in his white face and sunken blue eyes.

"I am going," he said.

"When?" asked Annette, from whose brown cheeks the rich warm blood had suddenly fled.

"In an hour."

Annette said not a word, but sank down, like one stunned, at the root of a tree. Jean sat down by her. He, too, was silent, and leaning his two elbows on his knees, and his cheeks on the palms of his hands, he stared moodily before him.

These were the palmy of the First NAPOLEON's reign, days of mighty battles and great victories. But Manneville, which had liked the excitement of the thing at first, had got tired of it with time, and was now utterly sick of its yearly contributions to glory in the shape of taxes and men. From the moment that Jean had put his hand in the fatal urn and drawn forth the number that doomed him to go, he had hated his lot; and now that his hour had come, now that he must leave the old aunt who had reared him, and who, without him, might starve and die; the handsome girl who loved him, and who gave his life its one bit of gladness; now that he must exchange field labor for fighting, and green and cool Normandy for hot battle-fields in parched countries, or forced marches in frozen lands, Jean hated it ten times more, with the sullen despondent hatred of a man who knows that he is powerless against his fate.

Annette was the first to rally from the blow. She raised her bowed head. She looked around her. Through a gap in the foliage a bright sunbeam stole in, and a linnet, perched on a bough above her head, was singing gayly its little roundelay. How could there be abiding grief or trouble with that bright sun and that cheerful little songster? Jean must go, of course he must, but then of course too he must come back. All would be well, oh! so well yet.

"Cheer up," she said, with a tear in her eye and a smile on her lip; "cheer up, all will be well yet."

But if the liberty, if the joy and hopeful life of nature were the gifts which daily communion with her had bestowed upon Annette, very different had been nature's meaning to Annette's lover. He had seen her plowed, conquered and plundered by man, and as her lot was, so did his seem to be. In vain his fair hair, blue eyes and aquiline features, proclaimed his Scandinavian descent; Jean, having left off piracy, and riding the waves, and calling on Odin and Walhalla, in order to till the soil, wear a blue blouse, and utter forbidden oaths between his teeth when anything vexed him, had allowed the servile yoke of his latter ancestors to enter his very soul, not in resignation, but in sullen submission. What avails strife when defeat is sure to be the end? What is the use of listening to Hope when you know that her promises are all false lures?

"Thou shalt not be shot," cried Annette, fondly throwing her arms around his neck; "thou shalt come back and marry Annette, and die when thou art ninety!" she added, with a joyous laugh at her own prophecy, for Jean was young and handsome too, so Annette could laugh at the prospect of his wrinkles and white hair.

"Ay, come back and marry," he said bitterly; "come back, and toil, and rear children on bread and water, and die a pair of beggars like Mathurin and his wife."

Annette drew back from him with offended love and wounded pride.

"Is there no God?" she asked. "Wilt thou not work for me, and shall I not work for thee? Is there no God, I say?"

Jean did not answer this. He only said, with a deep, sad sigh: "It is time—I must be going now—good-by."

All Annette's displeasure, and all her fortitude too, fell as he uttered the words. Again she threw her arms around his neck, but this time it was to weep and sob on his breast. And now came the parting, the caresses, the vows, the tears, the fond promises, all that from time immemorial has marked the sundering of two young hearts. Then Jean said again that he must go, and he did not merely say it—he went.

Annette sat as he had left her at the root of the tree, and at first she was mute; but when she saw that Jean did not look round, that he walked steadily away, and that every step took him more surely from her, she stretched out her arms and she raised her voice, fond and imploring: "Jean, come back—come back to me," she cried.

But Jean had not heard her, or if he did hear her, he heeded her not. A winding of the lane soon hid him from her view, and all was over—Jean was gone. Annette longed to rise and follow him, but she did not. All was over, and it was best for him that it should be over.

When Annette reached her master's farm, on her return from the pasture, she met in the court-yard, which she crossed on her way to the kitchen, that Job's comforter, who from time immemorial has been found at the elbow of lovers in distress. Alexandrine, called Andrine for short, was, like Annette, Maître Blondel's servant, but she was also his cousin fourth removed, and though this did not lighten her share of the work, it gave her tongue considerable privileges. To the rights of cousinship, her forty odd years she considered added those of experience; and as this seemed to have been of the dark kind, her greeting to Annette was not exactly cheerful.

"So poor Jean is gone," she said, plaintively; "poor fellows, they go, but they do not come back. My sister's Alexis went last year, and he never came back."

"Alexis sent word that he was alive and well last Easter Sunday," replied Annette.

"So he did, but he may have been killed on the Monday," retorted Andrine, gloomily.

Annette colored angrily, but did not reply.

"And poor Denise, Jean's old aunt, may starve now," continued Andrine.

"She shall not starve," said Annette, and swinging her milk-pail, to the imminent peril of its contents, she walked into the great farm kitchen.

Maître Blondel, a shrewd, keen old Norman, shook his head dolefully as he saw his handsome servant girl.

"Never mind, Annette," he said, "never mind, thou'lt get another." And having thus implied that Jean was defunct so far as his lover-like usefulness went, he walked away, leaving Annette to her indignation.

"Does he, too, think poor old Denise will starve?" wrathfully thought Annette. "Well, they shall see, all of them, whether she shall want or not, and they shall see, too, whether I shall not have my Jean back again!"

Denise lived at the top of the hill up which climbed the one street of Manneville, and up that street Annette walked alone that same evening. The red sunlight crept up the hill, turning the old gray houses into golden palaces, while a rosy flush passed across the blue sky, and the little church above sent forth a merry peal of bells for a christening. Children played noisily; women in white caps listened, with their pitchers, on their way from the river; old men stood at their doors; everything looked fair, and every one looked happy. "And everything shall look ten times prettier, and every one shall look ten times happier, when my Jean comes back," thought Annette, with a swelling heart. In that mood, sad though hopeful, she reached the house of Denise. It was one of the oldest in all Manneville. It stood on the top of the hill, close to the church, and its back windows overlooked the church-yard. It had been strong and sturdy once, but now it looked crumbling and loose. The broad, low arch above which it was built showed many a perilous gap in its stone ribs, and had neither gate nor barrier. Beyond that arch there was a glimpse of a green, weedy garden, of desolate aspect; and beneath it, on the right hand side, two insecure stone steps and a wooden door gave admittance to the rooms which Denise had kept for her own use. The upper portion of the house was too unsafe to be tenanted, and Denise was too poor to keep it in repair. "The place will last my time," she used to say, but though she was old and infirm, there were people who thought that Denise would outlive her dwelling.

Annette's foot was light, yet as she went up the steps a loose stone rolled away. Her hand was already on the latch, and she had half opened the door, when a shrill voice within cried out:

"Ah! you know I cannot go to you. You know I cannot, you little vagabonds. But I shall tell your father when he comes home. I will, I tell you that I will."

Annette pushed the door open, and stepped into the dark and dingy room where Denise sat, day after day, moaning and lamenting. The old woman bent forward and shaded her eyes with her palsied hand to look at the intruder. Annette had left the door open, and a stream of rich red sunshine came in with her and lit her stately young figure and bright handsome face till Denise was dazzled.

"Who is it?" she asked feebly. "Who is it?"

"I am Annette," answered the young girl. "I come to see you, Denise, and to tell you that since Jean is gone I will be to you as he was. He was a son, and I shall be as a daughter."

Denise knew her now. She did not answer. She turned her head away in remorse and grief, in joy and shame; for poor old Denise had been selfish, and fearing lest her share of Jean's love, and, alas! of Jean's money, should be less because of Annette, she had done all she could to part the lovers. And now it was Annette, who knew all this, Annette who came to her in her loneliness and desolation. It was the story of Ruth and Naomi over again—that story eternally young in its beautiful truth—and Denise, like a Scripture woman of old, raised her voice and wept.

"You must not cry, you shall not cry," said Annette, flinging her arms around the neck of Denise; and laying her young warm head on the old woman's heart, she said cheerfully, almost gayly, "Ah, how happy we both shall be when Jean comes back!"

And Annette was faithful to her promise. She did not wrong her master, but she was far more to old Denise than Jean had ever been. She rose before dawn to go and wash her linen and prepare her food for the day. She mended her clothes, she kept her poor house clean, and better than all, she filled that house with bright glimpses of youth. Only one part of her pledge Annette could not redeem: Denise died two years after Jean had gone away, and never saw him again.

This one hope then had dropped out of her life, but Annette would not read its meaning. Denise was old, and would have died if Jean had been at home. She mourned for her because she loved her, but Jean was well; he had not been wounded once, though he had already been in two pitched battles, and he must return when all these weary wars were over. In the meanwhile, and because she thought he would like it, Annette bought his aunt's old tumble-down house. Money was scarce, and everything else was cheap, so she got it for a song, and the money was sent to Jean, who, poor fellow, must need it, leading the hard life he led.

Jean had been gone four years, and it was the harvest time. A band of reapers wound through the plains of Manneville on their way back to the village. They were chiefly women: the men had been called year after year to another harvest—sown in tears and reaped in blood: the last had been gathered on the field of Waterloo, and many a son, many a brother, was never to see Manneville again. Yet, though she had not heard of Jean for some weeks, Annette walked at the head of the reapers, bearing lightly a heavy sheaf of corn upon her brown head, and looking free from thought or care. She could feel sorrow, but not its apprehensions, and what she felt she always showed with the daring frankness of her nature.

"Some people can be merry when they should be crying," bitterly said one of the women behind her. "Why, Jean may be dead, Annette."

Annette turned round and faced her with flashing eyes.

"Jean is not dead," she answered angrily, and she stamped her foot and shook her brown head so that it was as if a strong breeze had passed through the sheaf of corn.

"And how canst thou tell?" moaned the woman behind her; "how canst thou tell, Annette?"

Before Annette could answer, Andrine came down the hill to meet them, waving her arms, and exclaiming, in broken words: "News—Alexis!—my sister's Alexis! He is here! Oh, there has been such terrible fighting!"

Annette stepped up to her, and seized her arm with a strong, hard grasp.

"Jean!" she said, gasping.

"He has been badly wounded," answered Andrine; "but——"

"Will he live?"

"Yes; but——"

Annette did not stay to hear the rest. Her keen eyes had seen the group of which Alexis was the centre, and with the swift, straight flight of a bird she sped toward it up the hill. He would live—a cripple, maybe, a poor, mutilated creature—she did not care. He would live, and she would toil from morning till night, and from night till morning again, if need be, for her husband. She did not hear Andrine's voice calling her back. She only saw the church looking so red in the sunlight, the low, broken church-yard wall, on which Alexis sat, with his arm in a sling, and the eager men and women, who listened breathless to his woful tale. Alas! Annette did not think of that tale then. Lost battles, invading armies, and the humiliation of her country were forgotten. She only remembered her own love-story and its young hero.

"Tell him to come back," she cried, all breathless; "tell him that I will nurse him, work for him; that I do not care for poverty or toil; tell him to come back."

She had not taken time to throw down her burden; and as she stood in the centre of the group, with the sheaf of yellow corn, full of red poppies and blue corn-flowers, resting on her brown head, Annette looked wonderfully handsome, for her cheeks were flushed, and her dark eyes shone like fire. But there are days and hours when even beauty loses her boasted empire over the heart of man. Alexis frowned, and looked askance at the ardent girl who so readily forgot her country and its woes.

"Do hearken to her!" he grumbled indignantly. "It is all her Jean, is it? Why, Jean is married," he added, turning full upon her.

The cruel words were repented as soon as they had been uttered; but nothing could recall them.

"I was not to tell thee so bluntly," resumed Alexis, looking rather remorseful. "Jean is sorry, and as fond of thee as ever; but he was left for dead, and a farmer in those parts picked him up, and the farmer's daughter must needs fall in love with him. Jean was sick of fighting, and he told me to tell thee this also, that, being both so poor, it was no use for you to marry and be wretched in your old age; and thou must bear no ill-will, Annette, for he could not help himself; and she is not at all handsome," added Alexis, consolatorily.

But Annette did not speak. She stood with her upraised hands still supporting her sheaf of corn, in the attitude of the captive Carian women, whose bearing of burdens for their masters gave a name, it is said, to the Cariatidæ. But if she had been one of those sad women in very truth, Annette could not have looked more full of grief than she looked; and their stone effigy was surely never colder and more rigid than this girl as she listened to the soldier's tidings. She saw him sitting on the broken church-yard wall; she saw the red light passing away from the faces around her, from the gravestones sunken low in the grass; she saw it stealing up to the church belfry and melting into the pale upper air, and as that light left everything cold, wan, and chill when it had vanished, so from that hour forth became the outer world to this stricken girl. The sunlight had departed from her life, and upon it there had fallen the grayness of evening. That grayness was on the fair face of nature no less than on every countenance she saw, and as all things were to her, so did she become in the eyes of others. From that hour forth the joyous beauty died out of her young face; the light passed from her eyes, even as love and faith went out of her full, warm heart.

CHAPTER II.

Forty odd years had gone by, and Manneville was much the same as ever. It was rather less agricultural than it had been under the First NAPOLEON's reign, but then it had a good deal less of fighting than in those days of epic victories. It had also taken to weaving, and become a cotton district. From 5 in the morning till 10 at night, you could hear the click of the loom in its long, lonely street; and in the Summer time the old women who sat by their open doors crooning endless songs were unwinding cotton for the labor of the young. Strength was spent and gone, but patience and useless time were theirs still.

On a calm Summer evening an aged woman sat thus at the door of a little low house in the street of Manneville; with a feeble and palsied hand she unwound a skein of blue cotton, but no song passed her faded lips. She was too old and wearied for the effort.

"Is it ready, Aunt Andrine?" asked a man's voice within.

"Not yet, Alexis," feebly answered Andrine, who, since Maître Blondel's death, had been living with her late nephew's son.

The loom in the room within ceased its labor, and Alexis came forth and stood looking at his great-aunt from the threshold. This was not the Alexis who had come back from the wars with his arm in a sling—he had been dead some years, but his second son, a handsome, bright-haired young Norman, who worked hard and supported his mother, his great-aunt, and two little twin sisters, who had most inopportunely made their appearance six months before his father's death, by his labor. He was a gay, frank-looking young fellow, with a little touch of red in his hair, and a spark ever ready to kindle in his blue eye. He looked tenderly at his great-aunt, and, taking the cotton from her hand, he said:

"Go in and rest, aunt; Annette shall do that."

"But Annette must be paid," said Andrine, looking frightened.

"Of course she must," replied Alexis.

"And she will not give credit."

"Do I ask it, aunt?"

"But Alexis, my boy, think of the money; and we are so many, and it all falls on thee, and I am useless and a burden——"

"And I am the best weaver in Manneville," interrupted Alexis, whose fault was not excess of modesty; "so I say you shall unwind no more cotton from this day forth, and that old miser Annette shall work for us."

Andrine was going to utter another feeble remonstrance, but Alexis, who had no time to spare, walked away briskly up the hill, and soon reached the house that had of yore belonged to Denise.

Manneville is one of those places over which years pass and leave no trace, unless when they reckon up into centuries. The houses around this dwelling were all unaltered; and the more striking therefore seemed the change which time had wrought in this one. It had been firmly repaired, to begin with; then the room below, in which old Denise had lived her sad life, had been turned into a shop, and now opened in the street. It was invitingly full of the most varied goods. Sugar, tape, baskets, wooden shoes, brooms, coffee and list slippers, appeared there in seductive profusion; for this was the shop of Manneville, its only one, and almost everything than Manneville needed that shop could supply. And here, for forty odd years, Annette had been making money, and the more she made the more she craved, said the little censorious world around her. This shop Alexis now entered. It was vacant. He walked on to a cold and bare-looking kitchen behind; that, too, was empty; then looking through a dull window into a little courtyard, beyond which stood an out-house whence came the click of a loom, he said aloud, "Here is work for you, Annette."

"Who is there?" asked a voice, which came not from the outhouse at which Alexis was staring, but from a room upstairs.

"Leave off counting your gold and come down," said Alexis, a little brusquely; "I bring you money under the shape of work."

"Leave it on the counter, then, for I am not going down just yet," answered Annette's voice; "as for my [illegible], I do not keep it here, but in the drawer of the dresser, and if thou choosest to count it for me, thou mayest do so."

"Mind, I shall come for this cotton in an hour," replied Alexis, without deigning to notice Annette's taunting remark; and he walked away slamming the shop-door after him with some temper. If there was a woman in all Manneville whom he hated that woman was Annette.

She soon came down, took the cotton from the counter, and began unwinding it by the kitchen window, and so she sat in the deepening twilight, till the sound of the loom in the out-house ceased, and a young girl crossed the yard and entered the kitchen.

"Here, finish this, Rose," said Annette, rising; "I will kindle the fire; its light will do for thee." She threw a few splinters of wood on the hearth and set fire to them. Presently the bright flame shot up, and in its glow appeared Rose, a blooming girl, with a demure, dimpled face, who sat unwinding assiduously and said not a word. The flickering firelight also lit up Annette's pale and withered features, and, spite that vivid glow, very aged and wan did Annette look, as, after setting a large saucepan full of water on the trivet, she crouched on a low stool, with her hands clasped around her knees.

"Rose," she said, "who took thee when thou wert a poor forlorn orphan?"

"You did," briskly replied Rose.

"Who taught thee weaving?"

"You did," again promptly answered Rose, who seemed to be going through a sort of catechism.

"Who put the bread into thy mouth?"

"You did, Annette."

"Rose, men are bad."

"All," suggested Rose.

"All," answered Annette, "so bad."

"So bad!" repeated Rose with perfect docility.

"Ha! ha!" laughed Annette, triumphantly; "I taught thee that too. Thou wilt remember it. Rose, work hard, save money, and live alone—live alone."

There was a pause, then Annette resumed: "When I found that money was so good a thing I gave up being a farm servant and took to weaving. When I had earned and saved money by that, I opened a shop. They laughed at me—they said I was crazy; but they found out that my sugar, and coffee, and brandy, were good; so, instead of walking two leagues to get the like, they bought from me. And Jean—where is Jean now, Rose? On the straw somewhere, as I foretold. I wish him no evil—there is no need; but his cattle died, his wife died, his children died, and he went away in the night, and they found his house empty the next morning. Some say he went and drowned himself. But Jean loved life too well to do that. He is living still, Rose; only on what road is wandering, at whose door is he knocking with a beggar's stick in his hand and a beggar's wallet on his back? And Annette, whom he cast away for her poverty—Annette has a shop, a roof, and a home—and Annette has 2,000 francs saved up for her old age. Thou hast seen them, Rose—all Manneville has seen my 2,000 francs. It is no lie, no invention. I have them there in gold; let Jean come and see them when he pleases. I have got them, 100 Napoleons." And she rocked herself to and fro in the triumph of a resentment which years had not abated or worn out.

Time, which brought no changes to the solitary woman, told heavily upon some in the little world around her. Among the most afflicted was Andrine, who became bed-ridden that Winter; and, as the mother of Alexis had been weak and ailing since her husband's death, the burden upon the young man grew very heavy. To crown all, and verify the sad *dictum* that misfortunes never come singly, he got a bad number at the yearly conscription in Spring. Had Alexis been a widow's eldest son, he would have been perforce exempted from a soldier's fate; but his elder brother had already availed himself of the privilege, and Alexis must leave his home, his aunt, his little sisters, and his mother to the care of that elder brother, who had managed to provide himself with a wife and half a dozen children of his own. It was a hard case, and all Manneville was full of pity for it; but when Annette heard of it she only smiled, and said grimly, "Oh, bah! he will marry the farmer's daughter."

She stopped little Rose to tell her so the next time they met, but the girl only looked at her with sad eyes and a very white face, and, shaking her head, walked on and answered not one word. A faint gleam of pity shot across Annette's heart, but no Wintry sun was ever colder. Had she not suffered, and did she not know how grief had to be borne and conquered?

Early in the Summer Annette found it needful to go to Fontaine on matters connected with her trade. She was thinking of extending her business by adding cotton and woolen cloths to her stock; and as she never took anything upon trust, Annette shut up her shop one moring, and went off to Fontaine, which is two leagues distant, in order to see about this matter herself. The walk was a long one, for Annette was not so strong as she once had been, and the heat soon overpowered her. She left the high road for a bye-path, in the hope of getting some shade, but there was none. Field after field of yellow corn spread before her. She looked far and wide, and wondered if she must cross that burning plain. Had she not mistaken the way? She had kept a shop so long that she had surely forgotten the paths with which she had once been so familiar? So thinking, Annette turned to the right, where she saw a low ridge of green rising above a yellow corn-field, and after walking a few minutes, suddenly found herself at the entrance of a cool and shady path, that very Lady's Cavée that had been a spot so memorable in Annette's life. It went down between its steep green banks, with its thick, dark trees, taller than of yore, meeting high above and shutting out the sky: a fresh, verdant, and lovely avenue still. For forty odd years and more Annette's feet had not trod that path—for forty odd years she had shunned it like a pestilence, and shut it out from her memory as a spot accursed; yet now she stood gazing at it like one entranced; and when a sunbeam suddenly peeped through a gap of the foliage, and threw itself like a bar of pure red gold across the brown earth; when a little linnet, perched on a bough, grew blithe to see that glimpse of bright sun, and, raising his voice, piped forth his pleasant lay, Annette sat down upon the earth, and, turning pale as death, let her head sink upon her lap.

The sunbeam, the linnet, the green old path, had brought it all back. The treachery, the abandonment after long waiting, the intolerable grief of Alexis' tidings, had vanished. The forty odd years of lonely bitterness had fled. It was as if some kind fairy's wand had touched Annette, had sent the bloom back to her faded cheeks and the fond warmth to her withered heart. In that lane she and Jean had met forty odd years before. In that lane she and Jean had parted. Vows, caresses, hopes and fervent desires had haunted that green path, which had kept no more token of those bygone things than of the footsteps that trod it daily. More than a generation had passed away since those lost days of Annette's youth. Other happy or sorrowful lovers had met here and heard the linnet's song. Other fond hearts had outlived their woes like Annette, and sadder fate than hers buried their dead love and thought no more about it. But, warm and living, hers now rose from its cold grave. "I cannot bear it," sobbed and moaned Annette. "Jean, Jean, come back to me—come back." Poor, white-haired, wrinkled Annette calling on her lost or dead lover! But the tide of life so unnaturally checked within her had returned with a force equally unnatural. For that moment she forgot years, and their changes; for that moment she was a girl again; and sitting thus on the earth, with outstretched arms, she unconsciously took the very attitude, and uttered the very words, of the forty odd years old parting. But then Jean had walked away with downcast eyes, and never looked round; and now, as she stared wildly before her, Annette saw but the cavée—very green and lovely. The streak of sunshine was gone, the little linnet was mute, and the sweet light and pleasant song of love had again died away out of her heart. With a dreary sigh she rose, and not entering the cavée—she felt she could not—walked along its green row of trees in the field above it. But it was as if this revulsion of feeling had taken away from Annette not merely the bitterness but also such strength as had survived her youth and its grief. She had not walked long when she felt so wearied that she was fain to rest once more; so she sat down on an old gray stone, the landmark between broad fields of corn and wide plains of pasture.

"It was harvest time, and I had my sheaf of corn on my head when Alexis told me," thought Annette. But something—some cloud had passed away from the old woman's heart, for the remembrance of that dark hour brought back no bitterness with it.

"Poor fellow," she thought in her reverie, "he meant to fly from Poverty, and he was only rushing into her very arms. Poor fellow, I wonder where he is now?"

Her eyes wandered over the wide lonely field, then came back to the tall nodding trees of the cavée. She sat near that gap through which the sunbeam had stolen in, and she could not resist the temptation of looking down and seeing the very spot where she and Jean had parted. She rose, she made a wide break in the tangled hedge of sweet honeysuckle and marjoram, whence bees came out much disturbed and rather angry, and bending forward Annette looked wistfully below. Yes, they had walked along that path many a time, her hand locked in his, his arm around her, their eyes fastened on each other in fond adoration; and once, oh! in such yearning sorrow. And one last time they had sat at the root of that gnarled oak, and while Annette was weeping on Jean's shoulder, the careless linnet above them had broken forth into song, and, listening to that false little prophet, Annette had thought, "Thus our grief will end in gladness." But she forgot that now she only thought, "Yes, it was here; and here, too, other girls will come and bid him good-bye, and go through it all—the love, the parting, the bitterness, and the forgetting."

And even as Annette thought thus, a young man and a young girl came stepping out of the green gloom arm in arm, and Rose and Alexis suddenly stood still in the path below her. She looked at them in silent amazement. It was all like a dream; and, like a sleeper in a dream she felt, as she gazed, and listened to these two. What had brought them here? she vaguely wondered. Alas! she soon knew. Alexis was going to join his regiment in a few days, and being slack of work this morning, he and Rose had come here to pour out the fullness of their hearts in peace before the hour for the final parting came.

"Oh! what shall I do?" said Rose, in a broken voice. "What shall I do when thou art gone?"

"Wait for me, Rose," he replied stoutly. "Wait, and as true as I am a living man I will come back."

"I know it, and I will wait. But, oh! the seven years—the seven weary years of waiting!"

She had raised her face to his—her pretty, dimpled, childish face, that was now pale and wan with sorrow. She looked at him with those merry brown eyes that were now full of tears, and Annette felt sorry for her—only sorry, for though she had reared that child, she had given her no share of her heart's love.

"Oh! my darling, my darling," said Alexis, with a groan. "It is hard to leave thee. I do not grudge the fighting and the danger; but I grudge the parting. Yet I could bear it, for we are young and true, and can wait. But the two old ones and the little ones—what is to become of them? My poor brother will do his best; but he has a wife and six children, and I do not say it to boast, he is not what I am—the best workman in Manneville. Where I can earn two francs, he gets little more than one. Poor fellow, it is not in him. And what can he do for the two poor old ones, who eat little enough, but who want dainty bits of things to tempt them now and then? And then my little sisters, how are they to go to school when I am away? They will have to work, to go weeding, or to keep the birds from the corn, or to do anything for a bit or a sup; and when I come back at the end of seven years, I shall see two rough, untaught, slatternly girls,—provided they are no worse," added Alexis, with a groan. "As to the old ones, they will be dead, of course; and when the seven years are out, I shall find two graves in the church-yard, where you and I, Rose, have been so happy together, talking at night, while Annette slept."

"But it shall not be so bad as all that," cried poor Rose, sobbing, though she tried to speak of comfort. "I have got a hundred francs in the savings bank at Fontaine. Only think—one hundred francs, Alexis! And I will get Andrine and your mother things which will tempt them to eat; a fresh egg, a little coffee, and meat to make broth now and then. And thy little sisters shall come to me of an evening, and I will teach them how to read and write; and they shall not be good-for-nothing slatterns when thou comest back; and, please God, there shall not be two graves more in the churchyard when thy seven years are out."

"Thou art a good girl—the best girl alive," said Alexis, looking down at her with fond eyes. "And thou wilt not believe that old witch, Annette?"

"Do not call her so. Annette has been very good to me."

"I know she has; but it maddens me that she should be ever dinning in thy ears that I too shall marry the farmer's daughter."

"What matter since I do not believe her?"

"And thou wilt never believe her?"

"Never, living or dead. I know thou wilt be true to me."

She had laid her two little hands on his shoulders, and was looking up at him with the perfect faith which had once burned in Annette's heart for Jean. Trees give out their green leaves year after year, year after year birds sing the same songs, year after year, too, lovers go through the same blissful story. As Annette had felt, as Annette had loved, as Annette had trusted, so did Rose, with less of passion, but not with less of sincerity. And would her fate be as that of Annette had been? The pale old woman who sat listening above did not know. She could not have vowed now that Alexis would marry the farmer's daughter. She might be mistaken in her prophecy after all. Jean had deceived her; but this young man, who now slowly walked down the green cavée, with his arm around Rose, might be true. She could not know, she could not tell. For a long time after the lovers had vanished, Annette sat still, speculating vaguely, as if her dream were not yet out. Rose and Alexis had sat down again a little lower in the cavée, for she heard their voices near her; but she made no attempt to follow them or to listen to their discourse. A torpor, which she could not shake off, was upon her; and when she at length aroused herself from that long reverie, Annette felt that she was not able to go to Fontaine. "I must go home," she said; and home she went forthwith.

"What ails Annette?" said several people who entered her shop during the day.

They all wondered to find her so dull, so apathetic, so careless. One woman had to speak twice before Annette answered her. Another, after fumbling in her pocket, stammered something about having forgotten her money, and Annette, to her amazement, said, in a low, wearied voice, "Never mind; it will do another time."

Annette herself felt that she was strangely altered. When the brightness of love had left her life, the burning fire of hate had come in its stead; and now that love was gone, and that hate seemed dead, her life felt as a cold white blank. She tried to rouse herself, and went to look at her money. The shining Napoleons rolled one over another as she drew the drawer out; they made a pleasant jingle, and glittered in Annette's dark kitchen, and for a moment her eye lit, but she soon fell back into her apathy, and shut the drawer with a sigh. Even that was gone. The gold was not so bright as it had been, and it no longer made sweet music in Annette's ear. She sat down in a chair, and, clasping her hands around her knees, stared around her lonely home. She was still too brave to care for her solitude; and she had left off loving too long to grieve because she had nothing to cherish in her old age. But those sweet fountains of human kindliness which had once welled so freely from her generous heart, had been unsealed since the morning, and now poured forth an abundant flow. She thought of Alexis—not of the Alexis who hated her, but of the brave young fellow who was leaving his mother, his aunt, his little sisters, his young mistress—and her heart ached for him. Jean, too, had loved a poor forlorn creature. To her he had been false; but to old Denise, at least, he had been true. And she knew Rose. What she had been to Denise, that girl would be to the forsaken family in will, though assuredly not in deed; for how far could her poor earnings go toward the lightening of such a burden? And then the slow misery of those seven years rose before Annette, and sickened her. "If they had only had two thousand francs, my two thousand francs," she thought, "they would buy off Alexis, and then how they would all laugh and be glad!" Then Annette shook her head and sighed. Two thousand francs! They might as well hope to get the Emperor's crown as so huge a sum. No one would even lend it to them, for, as they were far too poor to pay it back, this must be a gift, not a loan. And who gives two thousand francs away? Annette laughed aloud at the thought, and steeled her heart against the stricken family. Were they not one and all her enemies? Andrine had never had a good word for her; Alexis' mother had boasted of her husband's constancy again and again; Alexis himself had reviled her; and Rose, whom she had reared, had deceived her and laughed at her counsel. "I will not think about them," said Annette to her own thoughts; but she thought about them through the whole of that day, and through the whole of the following night. "I wish, since he must go, that he were gone," she said wearily to her own heart.

The eve of that day for which Annette longed came at length, and it saw a sad gathering in the house of Alexis. The young man was out on some needful business; but Rose and a neighbor sat with the two sorrowful old women. Andrine was moaning feebly from her bed, Alexis' mother sat weeping silently in her chair, and the two twins crouched together on a low seat in a dark corner, looking scared. Rose was getting the supper ready; and the neighbor, a stout florid woman, was holding forth.

"I say it is no good fretting," she said, in her long, drawling Norman voice, "no good at all. There may be no war to begin with, and even if there should be a war, there is no more than forty or fifty thousand killed in a battle, and out of all the hundred thousand men that are soldiers ——"

Here the latch of the door was raised, and Annette entered the room and stood amongst them. Never before had Annette crossed the threshold of that dwelling, and they all stared at her in silent amazement, and none more so than Rose, who, turning round from the hearth with a saucepan in her hand and the flickering light of the fire on her pale face, seemed speechless, and motionless too, with surprise.

"I can bear it no longer," said Annette, without uttering a word of greeting. "Your trouble is too much for me. I have not slept for five nights; I never can sleep again unless you take this money," she added, laying her 2,000 francs, which she had brought tied up in a cloth, upon the table before them.

"What matter about me? I do not want it now, and may never want it. Tell Alexis so, and that he may as well have it as the Emperor, for you all know that I have not a soul here to claim it. The Emperor does not want that money, does he? Well, then, have it, and let me not be always hearing your weeping and wailing as I lie awake at night; let me not be ever thinking of what your sorrow and your bitter need would be if he went from you. Let me not think that you two old ones would starve perhaps, and you two little ones do worse, and go wrong without him."

She was turning to the door, and still no one had spoken, not even the neighbor, the width of whose open mouth testified to the extent of her amazement, when Rose stopped her.

"Annette, Annette," she said, "you must not. You want that money; you are old yourself; Alexis will never take it from you; you may want it yet."

"Never mind," replied Annette, gently putting the girl by, "I can work on for a little while yet, and when I cannot, God will provide. God will provide," she repeated in a low voice, as she went forth into the dark night.

Annette had not walked many steps when Rose overtook her. The young girl flung her arms around the old woman's neck and sobbed passionately upon her breast. "Oh! Annette, Alexis will not take that money. I know he will not," she said, in a low broken voice; but oh! we never knew either of us how good you are; never, never."

Annette sighed. "Let me go, child," she said, gently. "You are not heavy, I dare say, but I feel weak to-night, and cannot bear your weight."

She put her away as she spoke, and walked on, and, though her heart was very full, Rose did not dare to follow her.

When she returned to the house she found Andrine and the widow hysterical with joy. They seemed unable to conceive that Alexis should reject this Godsend, and were angry with Rose when she said sadly: "Alexis will never take it, never."

The twins, roused from their subdued mood by this strange event, had undone the cloth, and were staring in amazement at its shining contents; and the neighbor, looking over them, said emphatically: "Annette must be mad. She who was so fond of her money! She must be mad! But it is a good thing for Alexis."

"Alexis never will take it," again said Rose, in her sad low voice.

Annette had gone straight home. She closed her shop at once, and put up the shutters herself, as she did every night; but they felt unusually heavy, and Annette was a long time about it. So great was this feeling of weariness, that she did not light the fire for her supper that night, according to her wont. "A little bread and milk will do for me," she thought, sitting down by her black and bare hearth. She felt very weak, but with the weakness there blended a happy softness. Annette knew what she had done, and rejoiced in it. She knew that she was old and friendless, and she felt too that she was very feeble. Her two thousand francs had been as a strong bolt between her and poverty, and with her own hand she had removed it, and poverty might cross her threshold any day, enter her home and leave it no more. And Alexis, though he should toil from dawn till midnight, could not help her much. Annette knew this too. And she expected nothing from him, but was content that her sacrifice should have been entire and deep. The generous recklessness of her youth had all come back to her, and conquered the coldness of old age. More things came back to Annette then, for as she sat thus musing and looking at her lonely hearth, she fell asleep, and had a dream in which her young love was with her once more.

Annette dreamed that she was young again, and that, as she walked along a road which she had never seen before, she suddenly met Jean.

"Oh, Jean!" she said, laying her two hands on his shoulders, and looking up in his face, "I have had such a dream! I thought you had gone away and married the farmer's daughter; and only think!" she added, with a gay laugh, of which the young music sounded very sweet even in her dream; "only think! I dreamed I was an old woman, with white hair!"

Jean did not answer, but he gently drew forth a brown curl straying from beneath her white coif, and looked down in her face with a smile. And they both laughed aloud to think Annette should have dreamed that her dark hair was white.

This was Annette's dream—a dream so happy and so deep that a loud knocking at her door did not break it. In vain Alexis called out, "Annette! do you hear me? Open to me, Annette!"

Annette only said to Jean: "That is Maître Blondel calling me—let him wait a while;" and she dreamed on.

Early the next morning Alexis was at Annette's door again, but it was fast and closed. He knocked, and got no answer. Was she doing it on purpose? Then Alexis remembered that the out-house in which Rose used to work had a little door which was often on the latch; so he went round to it, and finding it unlocked, as he had half expected, he entered the out-house, where he had sometimes stolen in to talk to Rose, crossed the yard, and went straight to the kitchen.

"Annette!" he began. "I bring your money." He paused. The little lamp, of which he had seen the light through the shutters the night before, was burning still on the table, near a cup of milk and a piece of bread, and, sitting by the black, bare hearth was Annette, pale and rigid, with closed eyes, but smiling still.

"Annette! Annette!" he cried; but as he read the meaning of her silent face, he stood awe-struck for a moment; then he bowed his head in his hands, and burst into a loud passion of remorse and grief. Yes, Annette was cold and dead. After Love, had come Hate, the fierce avenger; and when he was conquered, Death, the great peacemaker, closed her weary eyes, and sent the much-suffering woman to sleep.

The village doctor found a long and learned name for the cause of Annette's death. It mattered little, after all. What good she could do she had done, and she was not called upon to pay the cost of the generous sacrifice which saved a home in Manneville from despair, and filled with joy two true and loving hearts.

And this is the end of Annette's love-story. It began on a lovely May morning, in a green cavée, where a happy girl sat waiting for her lover, and it ended forty odd years later with a dream which left its smile on an old woman's lips.—*The Argosy.*

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—In Germany, every parish and every civil corporation is bound by law to provide sufficient schools for the elementary education of all children within its jurisdiction. The attendance of the children is secured by a system of compulsion which, ten years ago even would have aroused within the minds of Englishmen the wonder that a nation could be induced to submit to it. But public opinion on this subject has grown with incredible speed, and the Englishman of today, whose recent legislation has given him a Compulsory Education bill, will study the system of Prussia rather with interest than wonder. Just as the compulsory law of America may be traced to the strong religious feelings of the early Massachusetts settlers, so the law of Germany takes us back to the times of the Reformation. Then it was considered the duty of the Church to see that every Protestant child should be taught the duties of religion—and primary secular instruction was indissolubly linked with religious teaching—now the Church has still the same duty, but it can appeal to the civil power when its remonstrances are despised. The present law in Germany simply legalizes and enforces traditional usage—the usage is not the creation of the law. The edict of FREDERIC WILLIAM in 1716, which is popularly regarded as the origin of the compulsory system, merely gave legal sanction to a system which had already received the higher sanctions of religion and duty. Compulsory education has never in Germany had to struggle against an adverse public opinion, because the duty of the parent to educate his children has been admitted from the time of the birth of the reformed faith. So, too, the rites of that faith have practically fixed the superior limit of the ages between which attendance at school is to be secured. The inferior limit may vary between five in Saxony, and eight in Hamburg; but by a national custom more potent than law, the school period ceases with confirmation and the first celebration of the Communion.—*St. Pauls.*

STRASBOURG CATHEDRAL AFTER THE SIEGE.—The high steeple of the Minster was an extremely convenient look-out for the besieged, and in fact they could look from there into all the works of the Germans, and discover at once where laborers were employed. If the Prussian General had only to act as a General, his first order would have been to destroy this dangerous building; but as it was he took the utmost care to protect it as much as possible. The French had established on the Minster, in the building of the guard, a telegraph station, from where the batteries were informed of the points against which they had to direct their fire. The telegraph was plainly to be seen from outside, and to give them a hint, some shot were fired against it. One of them pierced the wall quite close to the telegraph. Instead of taking the hint, the French showed themselves always on that height, and it was very natural that some of the artillerymen, who perhaps did not understand the value of that architectural monument, could not resist the temptation of sending up some balls to drive them away, notwithstanding all orders of the General. The large Gothic cross on the top of the Minster has been struck also at its foot, and is hanging over somewhat on one side. It is said that a gunner boasted he could hit the cross, and an officer hearing it, and not believing it possible at such a great distance, and to shame the boaster, said, "I will give you a thaler if you hit it." Though soldiers only were permitted to ascend the tower on that day, our little company entered also. The beautiful towers containing the winding staircases were not much damaged; but some parts of the stone balustrades had suffered, and it was dangerous to pass. The whole roof of the nave is burned, but the vaults underneath fortunately resisted and kept the flames from the interior of the church. From that gallery one has a distinct view of all the parallels. As the whole Minster was crowded with soldiers, we had some difficulty in descending the narrow stairs. We entered the interior of the church and were glad to see that not much damage had been done. Some simple wooden chairs were burned; the upper part of the organ and some parts of stained windows were broken; but the celebrated clock was intact. I think, however, that the damage done will require 1,000,000 francs to repair it.—*Temple Bar.*

THE GREAT VIOLIN-MAKER.—Whether the violin model came from France or Italy, it is indebted to Italy, and to Italy alone, for its rise and progress. If it was a French seed, it early floated away from its native land to take root and flourish in Italian soil. There were great lute schools at Brescia as early as 1450, and viols were fabricated in large quantities somewhat later at Venice, Bologna, and Mantua. But it was in the workshop of GASPARO DI SALO that the first Italian violin was probably made. Like almost all the great violin-makers, he lived to an advanced age, and died after fifty good years of work, in the town of Brescia. The rise of music in Italy, and the perfection of the great violin schools, closely followed the rise and perfection of Italian painting. It was at the beginning of the sixteenth century that all the elements of the art which had existed apart from each other for centuries, came together; the study of anatomy and chiaroscuro, from Florence and Padua, richness of color from Venice, reverence for ideal beauty from Umbria. It was toward the end of the seventeenth century that one great maker gathered up in himself the perfections of all his predecessors, and bequeathed to modern ears, in tonal splendor, delights analogous to those which the noblest painters have left us in form and color. Like the rapid perfection of Greek sculpture under PERICLES, or the sudden blossoming of Italian art under Pope JULIUS II., so, at the close of the seventeenth century, broke into perfect bloom the flower of the Cremonese School. ANTONIUS STRADUARIUS stands crowned the monarch of his art, the Phidias or the Raphael of the violin. He was high and thin, and looked like one worn with much thought and incessant industry. In Summer he wore a white cotton nightcap, and in Winter a white one made of some woolen material. He was never seen without his apron of white leather, and every day was to him exactly like every other day. His mind was always riveted upon his one pursuit, and he seemed neither to know nor to desire the least change of occupation. His violins sold for four golden livres apiece, and were considered the best in Italy, and, as he never spent anything, except upon the necessaries of life and his own trade, he saved a good deal of money, and the simple-minded Cremonese used to make jokes about his thriftiness, and not, perhaps, without a little touch of envy, until the favorite proverb applied to a prosperous fellow-citizen used to be "As rich as Stradaurius!"—*Good Words.*

SUN SPOTS.—The first symptom of a spot appearing is a tiny spec upon the photosphere, as the luminous exterior of the sun is called. This goes on enlarging, sometimes quickly through a few hours, sometimes slowly through many days; and as it grows, it develops a double character, a black centre and a gray penumbral fringe increasing together. There is no order or constancy in the matter of size, but in the matter of form there is noticed a general tendency to rough circularity while a spot is growing; and this shape is preserved, with small variations, until it begins to dissipate. Neither is there any regularity in the period of existence of spots; some will come and go in a day, others will remain in their full-grown state for many months. When the time of breaking-up arrives, the boundary becomes irregular, and sometimes a sort of whirlpool action manifests itself, if the expression may be used; the luminous matter of the photosphere intrudes itself in tongue-like masses into the chasm, and even bridges over it, parts of the penumbral fringe break away, the nucleus divides, and a general wrecking ensues, the *disjecta membra* scattering themselves far and wide, and disappearing as they disperse. The forces concerned in these dislocations must be stupendous indeed; masses of matter, probably thousands of cubic miles in bulk, are hurled over hundreds of miles in a few minutes, sometimes in a few seconds of time. The commotions that tear the solar surface are the most tremendous earthquakes to which our globe has been subjected as are these last to the turning of the husbandman's sods.

And now to the question: What is a solar spot? Would that we could give it a satisfactory answer! The philosophers are groping for one now, as they were a century ago; but there is this consolation, that they are a century nearer to a solution, and there is hope that they will reach it long before such an interval again expires. An immense stride has been taken through the agency of the new science of spectrum analysis. The prism has shown that light does come from a solar spot, and that it is light of very peculiar character; not that heterogeneous kind which we receive from the general body of the sun, but of the homogeneous nature which belongs to glowing gases. And in particular has it revealed that the prevailing element, hydrogen, is most conspicuous in the seeming black hole. More than this, by a highly-refined measure of light-motion, which cannot be popularly elucidated in such space as we have at command, it has been shown that there are down-rushings and up-risings of the gas eous currents within the area of a spot, the very speeds of which have been approximately ascertained. So that toward a reply to our question we have the inference that a solar spot is a crateral opening in the light-given shell of the sun, through which an interchange of gaseous currents is taking place between the interior of the globe and the atmosphere by which it is surrounded, which atmosphere there is good reason to believe is largely composed of flaming hydrogen gas.—*Belgravia.*

OXFORD AND THE NEW REGIME.—A revolutionary air, it must indeed strike any one who knew Oxford as it was a couple of decades, or even one decade since, and who revisits it now, there is universally prevalent about the place. The old *habitué* of the University who, after such an interval as we have indicated, returns to the haunts of his bygone youth, will find food for surprise in everything around him. It may perhaps strike him that there is a provoking juvenility in the appearance of the under-graduates who parade the streets; every one seems to look, he may fancy, ineffably younger than they did in the days when PLANCUS was Consul. Probably this idea is to be explained by the fact that our friend himself has grown older in the interval. There is another thing which he will certainly notice in the outward man of the academical youth. There is a singularly *negligé* air about their costume—a look, he may almost fancy it to be, of absolute rowdiness—a species of implied defiance to all recognized proprieties of dress. 'This is a sort of thing,' remarks our friend to himself, 'that we knew nothing of in our time. I do not like it—upon my soul I don't!' Quite so, Sir; very likely you don't; only you must remember that nearly five lustra have passed since your time existed, and that in this space Oxford, like the rest of the world, has seen mighty changes—has, in fact, submitted to a social revolution of which the phenomena that you have noticed in the matter of costume are but to be accepted as the superficial symbols and the outward signs.

What this revolution is can be at the outset very briefly stated. The relation in which Oxford now stands to the nation at large is suddenly and entirely changed. The University which ALFRED founded has ceased to be exclusive, and has become national; it has lost its aristocratic prestige, and is the property of the people. The first step toward this consummation was of course taken by the University Commission in 1853, and in the direction which was then indicated matters have since been going at a very rapid rate. It is simply impossible that, so far as Oxford is concerned, she should be more accessible to all classes of people than she is at present. The scholarships and exhibitions of her various colleges have been thrown open with so ungrudging a hand, and the rewards of a like character for deserving pupils attached to almost all schools in the present day are so lavishly distributed, that any lad whom it is a special object to send to the University is quite certain to be able to support himself. In order that there might be no doubt as to the adequate nationalization of Oxford in every possible particular, the unattached student scheme came into force about two years ago, and since that time more than one of a group of the most distinguished colleges now admit as members students who are not compelled to live within the College walls, but who, lodging where they most economically can, and living in a condition of solitude which precludes alike the possibility of extravagance and the discipline of social training, may constitute themselves monuments of the triumphs of parsimony.—*London Society.*

A BALLOON NEWSPAPER.—A certain M. JOUAST, a printer of the Rue St. Honoré, has started what he calls a *Lettre-Journal de Paris*, or *Gazette des Absents*—a sort of newspaper and letter combined, in the shape of a sheet of note-paper, the first page and a half of which are devoted to such odds and ends of printed matter as may be safely forwarded to absentees, while the remainder can be devoted to written correspondence. The whole is then folded up into the prescribed dimensions for balloon traveling, and intrusted to the custody of its aerial distributor. It is a third issue of this diminutive representative of the Parisian Press; the manuscript portion being supplied by a lady who is courageously sharing the anxieties and hardships of a siege with members of her family whom official position and sense of duty compel to remain at their post. In the letterpress a note from the *rédacteur*, headed "Notre Gazette," says that his first number was issued witout preface or comment, under the impression that "the idea was a good one," and "answered to a felt necessity," and therefore needed no explanation or apology. He goes on to say that "his expectations have not been disappointed," and that "his success has exceeded his most sanguine hopes." The fact proves that the spirit of speculation is still alive in Paris, even amidst the present depression. It has been impossible to satisfy, we further read, the demands of the corresponding public for these ready-made letters, or the eager desire created by them of sending news to "*nos absents*."—*The Court Journal.*

THE LAST NIGHT IN PARIS.—I plodded about Paris on the last day till I was footsore. I took a last survey of the Place de la Concorde, where they were dressing up the stone figure emblematical of the City of Strasbourg—a most hideous effigy in the worst mock-heroic style of the first Empire—with flags and ribbons and flowers, and scrawling scraps of patriotic frenzy in chalk and charcoal on the pedestal, and performing other distempered antics. When will the world be cured of idolatry, I wonder; and which is the more imbecile—to bow down before a stock and a stone dimly typifying a city three hundred miles away, or to kiss the blunted hoof of the statue at Rome which passes as St. Peter's, but is most probably that of a Roman procurator of the third century? Between Mumbo Jumbo spiritual and Mumbo Jumbo secular, is there any vast difference as to the folly of image-worship? And in less than three weeks from the time the Parisians were adoring this political idol in their forum, Strasbourg had capitulated. The gardens of the Tuileries were closed to the public, and had become one enormous corral, where cannon and *mitrailleuses* were packed, horses picketed, and ammunition and forage wagons collected—all huddled together, as it struck me, pell-mell, and without any attempt at system or regularity. A single shell thrown in the midst of this mass of warlike munitions, cattle and men, must have done enormous damage. Over the cupola of the Pavillon Marsan waved the white flag with the red cross of the Convention of Geneva: the Tuileries, with something of the wisdom of the serpent, had been converted into an ambulance or hospital. The picture-galleries and museums of the Louvre had been closed many days before; the choicest statues packed up, ready for instant removal, the precious paintings of the Salon Carré taken out of their frames and off the strainers, rolled up and placed in oilskin cases, like so many carefully-furled umbrellas. I crossed the Pont Royal, and took one last fond look at the old china and bric-à-brac shops Quai Voltaire and the Rue des Saints Pères. I made one last affectionate tour along the bookstall-lined embankment from the palace of the Quai d'Orsay to the Institute. I was sorely tempted to buy the *Almanach Impérial* for the year 1814—a fat pudgy volume of 400 pages, and labelled at the low price of fivepence only. It would have been edifying to collate it with the Imperial Almanac of 1870. Fontainebleau and Sedan! History repeats itself in the imperial court of bankruptcy as elsewhere.

I followed the Seine, and bade good-by to Notre Dame. Good-by, Pont Neuf and equestrian statue of HENRI QUATRE, and BAINS DE LA SAMARITAINE; and that quasi-island in the river, with that particularly damp café, where in Summer time they used to give concerts vocal and instrumental. The singers always had colds in the head; the wind-instruments appeared to be afflicted with bronchitis; and when you cried "Garçon!" the waiter coughed huskily instead of answering "Voilà!" I ascended the Rue de Seine, and left my card of P.P.C. at the Luxembourg. I left it mentally, I mean; for the palace—lately the meeting-place of the abolished Senate—was shut up, the picture-gallery was closed, and a brigade of Gardes Mobile was encamped in the gardens. I lingered long outside Brellier's, the Closerie des Lilas, the famous dancing-place, so long the resort of students and grisettes, and, in latter times, of *petits crévés* and *cocottes*. Dark and dismal was the prospect of Brellier's gravelled paths and spangled meads through the iron-barred gates. Six weeks before, I had made one of an audience composed of at least two thousand persons screaming the "Marseillaise" and the "Chant du Départ," tramping in chorus to the melody until the wooden flooring shook again, and roaring in *staccato* bursts of unison, "A Berlin! à Berlin! Ça y est! ça y est!" All gone; the lights were fled and the garlands dead; and all, save Miserrimus, departed. I was Miserrimus, or Marius among the ruins of Carthage, or the ghost of the late Mr. SIMPSON mourning over a Vauxhall, with all the 50,000 additional lamps extinguished and closed perchance for ever.—*George Augustus Sala in Belgravia.*

THE LATE M. PARADOL.—PREVOST PARADOL is the second of French diplomatists who have died, within the last three and twenty years, by their own hands, and whose deaths have happened in coincidence and in supposed connection, with the presaged fate of personal and dynastic policy. The first was M. BRESSON, who had been French Minister at Madrid during LOUIS PHILIPPE's Spanish-marriage intrigues, pregnant with such fatal consequences to the reigning houses of both France and Spain. In the second instance of strange calamity now before us, it is impossible to say what effect the sudden arrival of the war news from Europe may have had on a sensitive mind, coupled with a frame already in a state of suffering from unusually intense heat in a foreign climate. PREVOST PARADOL's published writings, however, of two years previously, proved that he had long regarded war with Prussia as a question only of time. Had his bodily health, under the burning sun of Washington, been in its normal condition, it is hard to believe that the mere fulfillment of his own predictions could have so affected his mind as to have driven him to seek refuge in suicide from the possible consequences, whether to his country or to himself, of military and political calamities, which could not then be contemplated as inevitable, least of all by Frenchmen. Whatever indeed might ensue could only by the most malignant ingenuity be made to reflect discredit on a man, whose Liberal literary antecedents had occasioned his selection by a professed Liberal Cabinet to bear the olive-branch from Imperial France to the great transatlantic republic. Even if the new Minister at Washington had come to think M. OLLIVIER's Liberalism the hollow and broken reed it has since proved, and his own position by consequence, more or less a false one, the late example of another literary Imperial convertite relapsed might have assured him that the French Liberals would receive him with open arms again, whenever, like SAINTE-BEUVE, he returned to his *premiers amours*.—*London Quarterly Review.*

THE MOTHER AND SISTER OF BISMARCK.—OTTO VON BISMARCK was born of a clever, imperious, ambitious mother (not of the *noblesse*), who, from her son's earliest years, entertains high-soaring views for him, and sent him off to his distant school without any of those maternal pangs and weaknesses which (so fathers say) are the ruin of so many boys. She was careful for his health and energetic about his education; but it was after such a fashion as tells of the iron in her blood, and makes one recognize the maternal strain in the courage, energy, and will of her now famous son. "The father was the heart, the mother the understanding, of the household," writes an old friend of the family, speaking of BISMARCK's youth. With his sister, his "heart-beloved MALVINA," (married to a Herr VON ARNIM,) for whom from the earliest days of youth he had felt the warmest tenderness—a tenderness which led the people about the estate to say that he was quite "lover-like" in his devotion—he kept up as constant a correspondence as his multifarious occupations would allow.

In the following letter to his brother-in-law, OSCAR VON ARNIM, there are tones the true ring of whose metal tells us of the tender heart and sympathetic nature of the man—"At this moment I receive the news of the dreadful misfortune which has overtaken you and MALVINA. My first thought was to go to you at once, but I overrated my strength. The cure has prostrated me, and the idea of suddenly interrupting the treatment met with such decided opposition that I have resolved on letting JOHANNA go alone. Such a blow is so completely beyond the reach of any human consolation; and yet it is a natural desire to long to be with those we love in sorrow, and with them to mourn. It is the only thing one can do. A heavier grief could not well befall you; to lose such an amiable and promising child, and with it to bury all your hopes—hopes that were to have been the joys of your old age—is a grief which, long as you live, will never leave you. I feel for and with you, in painful sympathy. In God's powerful hands we are helpless and without counsel, and (except in so far as He will help us) can do nothing but humbly submit to His visitations. He can take from us all that He gave, and leave us utterly lonely; and our grief for our losses will be all the more bitter in proportion as we show it by rebellious murmurs against His almighty will. Do not, therefore, let murmuring and rebellion poison your natural and just grief; but try to realise thankfully that a son and daughter still remain to you; and in them, and even in the thought that you have, during fifteen years, possessed a beloved child, try to look on yourself as blessed in comparison with many who have never had children, and never known parental joys. I will not trouble you with weak attempts at consolation; I would only say that, as your friend and brother, I feel your sorrow with you, and am moved by it in my very innermost soul. How all small grievances and annoyances, which are necessary ingredients of life, disappear before the iron stroke of real misfortune! The remembrance of my repinings and desires appears to me now in the shape of a reproach for forgetting how much God gives, and how many dangers daily encompass us without our falling a prey to them. We are not to love this world, neither to regard it as an abiding-place. Twenty or thirty years more, at the best, and then we shall both be far beyond its cares and sorrows, and our children will have reached our present standpoint, and will recognize with surprise the fact that life, which seems but freshly begun, is already going down-hill. 'It would not be worth while to dress and undress, if all were over with that!' Do you remember these words of a Stolpmünder traveling companion? The thought that death is but a passage to another life will, indeed, not lessen your grief; for you might have believed that your beloved son would have been a dear companion for the time you were on earth, and would have kept your memory fresh in the hearts of those who should come after. The circle of those we love grows ever narrower, and only begins to widen again when we have grandchildren. At our age no new friendships can replace those which have died out. Let us then hold all the faster together in love, until death shall come and separate us, as it has separated us from your son;—who knows how soon! Will you not come to us with MALVINA, and spend some quiet weeks or days at Stolpmünde? At any rate I shall go to you at Kröchlendorf in three or four weeks, or wherever you may be. I greet my beloved MALVINA from my heart; may God give her, as well as you, the strength to bear with meekness and patience."—*Belgravia.*

GEN. TROCHU.—If there had been any unsparing critic of the French military system, any one whose stern denunciation of that system has almost risen to prophecy, that man is Gen. TROCHU. When he brought out his remarkable book, *L'Armée Française en 1867*, it ran through sixteen editions in three weeks. The same year produced the DUC D'AUMALE's *Institutions Militaires de la France.* Gen. TROCHU made various confidential appeals to the War Department at Paris, pointing out the imperfections and abuses of the French military system. His prophecies, like those of CASSANDRA's, were disbelieved, and then he resolved to publish, declaring that no other remedy was left him but publicity. With a resolution that has been justly called heroic, with a frankness that spared no man's feelings, he laid bare every weakness and every sore, reckless what degree of unpopularity or hatred his uncompromising truthfulness might procure for him. TROCHU foreshadowed in his book the results of the present most disastrous campaign. The best hopes would have been for France if she had listened to the words—wise, true and bold—of her frank soldier, and had learned wisdom from his teaching. Gen. TROCHU, we need hardly say, is a strong Orleanist, and it is believed that the government of Paris was with great hesitation and reluctance committed to his charge. But he was one of the best French officers, had never ceased to be on active service, and his character stood extremely high in general estimation. He had come, we need hardly say, from St. Cyr and the Staff School, and served several years in Algeria under Marshal BUGEAUD. He had much of that blunt wisdom and keen sense for which BUGEAUD was so remarkable. He gives BUGEAUD's most favorable reminiscences of the English infantry in the Peninsula, with the famous remark that it was the best infantry in the world, but fortunately there was very little of it. TROCHU was one of Marshal ST. ARNAUD's Aides-de-Camp in the Crimea in 1854, and after the Marshal's death he was made a General, and commanded a brigade of infantry until the end of the Russian war. Like BUGEAUD, he confessed to a great admiration of the English. He contrasted their order and discipline with the destructive and marauding habits of the French soldiers. When he was asked how he hoped to improve his troops, he answered, "*En les faisant vertuex.*" In the Italian campaign of Solferino he commanded a division, in which he showed a respect for non-combatants in a manner quite new in the methods of French warfare. It is said that he began by degrading an officer to the ranks for insulting a peasant woman, and wherever he marched his track was distinguishable by the uninjured dwelling-houses, and the unharmed mulberry-trees still clothed with vines.—*London Society.*

WHAT WAS THE CHARGE FOR SHAVING IN THE TIME OF KING HENRY IV?—Relying upon the ordinary source of information it would be a difficult question to answer, but it would be still more difficult to ask a question which, in some form, is not answered by SHAKESPEARE. Sir JOHN FALSTAFF, in describing Prince HENRY to his page, said: "I would sooner have a beard grow in the palm of my hand than he shall get one on his cheek; and yet he will not stick to say, his face is a face royal. God may furnish it when He will, it is not a hair amiss yet; he may keep it still as a face royal, for a barber shall never earn sixpence out of it."

THE PHENOMENA OF EARTHQUAKES.—In earthquakes we see the conservative agency of fire called in to counteract the destructive agency of water. Wind and rain, heat and cold, are continually at work rending in pieces and grinding down the solid rock; the disintegrated portions of rock form the soil of the lowlands, and this in its turn is eaten away by running streams, swept down by heavy rains, to be carried by the rivers and deposited in the sea. It is thus that the shallows and great river deltas are formed; and the materials so brought down are gradually by the action of the waves distributed over the bed of the ocean. This action, if suffered to continue without interruption, would in time level the highest mountain ranges; and in the place of a varied surface of land and water there would be a uniform shallow sea covering the whole earth. Here the working of fire steps in to counteract the destructive agency of water. It acts suddenly and with terrific force, and therefore it is more noted and more feared than the work which is done so silently and slowly, yet so irresistibly, by the gentle flow of rivers. Of one thing we are sure, that they are caused by the internal heat of the earth. They usually occur in volcanic regions; they are frequently accompanied by volcanic eruptions; during their continuance flames are said to burst from the earth, springs of boiling water rise from the soil, and new volcanoes have been raised as their result. We know that at a comparatively small depth below the surface of the globe there is a temperature very far exceeding anything which we experience at the surface. Whether we accept the hypothesis of a vast central fire, or consider that this heat is generated by chemical action or by electric currents, we know that there are stored up beneath our feet vast reservoirs of heat. What gases are stored under pressure in the cavities of the earth we know not. But we know that the increased expansive force of an elastic fluid under a comparatively small increase of temperature would be sufficient to rend asunder the solid rock and produce the effects we see. Perhaps a fissure so opened may admit water to the heated nucleus, there to be instantly converted into steam with vast increase of volume. This exerting enormous pressure against the rocky walls of the cavity in which it is formed causes a wave of compression in the zone of the rock immediately surrounding it, and this wave is propagated onward through the rock, just as a wave travels through water. The confined fluid strikes the walls of its prison chamber a fierce blow, and this causes a shudder to run through the earth, which passes along the surface as a shock, whose intensity is the only measure we have of the forces causing it.—*The People's Magazine.*

LORD PAMERSTON.—Sir HENRY BULWER made Lord PALMERSTON's acquaintance in 1831, and thus describes the impression, personal and intellectual: "I then for the first time made Lord PALMERSTON's acquaintance at a party at Lady COWPER's, and still remember his appearance as that of a man in the full vigor of middle age, very well dressed, very good-looking, with the large thick whiskers worn at that time. His air was more that of a man of the drawing-room than of the senate; but he had a clear, short, decisive way of speaking on business, which struck me at once. All the questions he put to me went straight to the point; and one could see that he was gathering information for the purpose of fortifying opinions."—*Bulwer's Life of Palmerston.*

AN ANECDOTE OF THE WAR.—The heroic spirit is not extinct. The other day a lady of the Faubourg Saint-Germain heard of the death of her son, a simple Mobile; she sank as if dead into a chair; an old servant lost his head entirely and cried out, "Ah! if instead of a brave young man, Monsieur had been a *lâche*, we might still embrace him!" This speech roused the poor mother, who stood up, forced back her tears, and smiling proudly, moved toward the *salle-à-manger*, saying, "Joseph, place flowers upon the table!"—as if it were a *fête* day.—*Foreign Paper.*

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.—The Princess LOUISE, with the express consent of Her Majesty the Queen, has accepted the dedication of Mr. ROBERT BUCHANAN's work on the Highlands, and the book will appear immediately, under the title of *Hebrides and the Land of Lorne.*—*Athenæum.*

THE VATICAN MUSEUM.—Since the entrance of the Italian troops into Rome, the Museum of the Vatican has been closed to the public. To a certain extent it was a wise precautionary measure, for great excitement existed, though order has been admirably preserved; yet it would be unjust not to add, that the measure was adopted as much from courtesy and delicacy to the Pope. The museum is in the Vatican, the private dwelling of His Holiness, and the Italian Government would not add to sufferings which were natural under the circumstances, by permitting crowds, flushed with victory, to enter the Pontifical Palace. The wonderful works of art which it incloses are, however, again to be exhibited shortly; and with the same delicacy which has been already shown to the Holy Father, a new entrance has been selected. Formerly, as all visitors know, they entered under the right colonnade of St. Peter's, and, diverging to the right, ascended a marble staircase, which led to a vast piazza; on the right of which again was the entrance to the apartments of the Pope. For the future the museum will be approached by a road at the back, which leads to the Mint.—*The Athenæum.*

BISMARCK'S OPINION OF THE JEWS.—"I am no enemy of the Jews," he said, "and if they are my enemies I forgive them. Under some circumstances I even like them. I willingly accord them every right, only not that of an important official power in a Christian State. For me, the words 'by the grace of God' are no mere empty sound; and I call that a Christian State which makes the end and aim of its teaching the realization of the truths of Christianity. Many speakers have again in this, as on other questions, called attention to the example which France and England set us. The question is one of less importance there, since the Jewish community is much smaller than with us. But I would call the attention of those gentlemen who are so fond of seeking their ideal *outre-Rhin* and *outre-mer* to one distinguishing trait in the character of the Frenchman and the Englishman. That is, to the proud feeling of national honor, which does not so easily fall down in admiration of foreign institutions, as unfortunately is the case with us. If I should see a Jew a representative of the King's most sacred majesty, I should feel deeply humiliated."—*Belgravia.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The Pope, like many another man who has seen better days, has been obliged to sell some of his finest horses. A correspondent of the Westminster *Gazette* utters a mournful lament over the sacrifice of these noble animals. "Those grand old black hosses," he exclaims, with streaming eyes, "which looked so dignified and benevolent, so concious of the honor which had fallen to their lot above that of any horses in the world, with their solemn, ambling tramp, so associated in our minds with the delighted exclamation, Ecco il Papa, Benedizione Santo Padre!" And then, like *Hamlet*, moralizing over the dirty skull which "smells so, pah!" he pathetically inquires, "Are we not to see them again? To what meaner uses are they reduced?" We give it up. If they escape being served up for army rations, we see no reason why they should not come at last to stop a beer-barrel as well as the "noble dust of ALEXANDER." Alas! poor Dobbin.

The passion for preserving heirlooms and family relics has for its origin a very commendable sentiment. If our ancestors had any virtues it is well enough to keep them in mind, and if they had no virtues it does no harm to bury their vices and put their *simulacra* up in our family halls, all the same; but it is rather a strange proceeding to keep on show the symbols of family disgrace. Who ever heard of children anxious to preserve the rope by which they lost the head of the family, "launched into eternity," because his views of right and wrong differed from those of the imperious majority who framed the laws? There is said to be a man in Kansas City, Mo., however, who has a full set of furniture made from the tree on which his father was hanged. No one has any right to find fault with his taste, if the furniture is neat and well made, but we hope his parent died in a good cause, and not as the unfortunate result of a proclivity for appropriating other people's horses.

The late Lord Mayor of London, who has just given way to Alderman DAKIN,—a sort of second WHITTINGTON who went up to the Metropolis to make his fortune and made it,—not only kept up the reputation of his office in the matter of turtle soup and choice wines, but prided himself especially on his felicity in the use of language, his "crisp" of speaking as he was fond of calling it. Of course he could not leave his capacious official chair without exercising this talent for the benefit of his successor, so he favored that fortunate gentleman with a modicum of good advice, and among other things told him that a necessary qualification for the lofty position of Lord Mayor, and we should suppose for any other responsible position, was the ability to say "No." The incumbent should be able to say "No" "most emphatically" and occasionally "append a certain adjective to it." His Lordship's English is altogether too "crisp." We would fain know what adjective can be appended to this very "crisp" little adverb, but he has left us in ignorance, and his successor in the great office once graced by the successful cat trader will probably suffer throughout his whole official career for want of that unknown "adjective."

When a fool and a man reputed sensible come fairly into comparison, it is hard to tell on which side the advantage lies. A man in Meriden, Conn., lately took so little interest in the citizen soldiery of his native State as to continue work in digging a well on his premises on "muster day;" but his more public-spirited neighbors determined to make holiday, and he could get no one to assist at his labor except a poor half-witted fellow, who was supposed to take as little interest in the parade as in well-digging. This fellow was accordingly hired, and proceeded to let his employer down into the well by a windlass. He had given it but a few turns when the brass-band struck up a short distance away, whereupon he let go the crank and started off to see the show. Meanwhile, the man who refused to leave his work for the muster had dropped the remaining thirty feet to the bottom of the well very expeditiously, and was obliged to stay there until night. Judging from the result, he was the greater fool of the two, and will probably hereafter have a higher opinion of the wit of the poor "natural."

The simple-minded people of this poor, crazy old world, have gained for themselves such a reputation for gullibility that the rogues feel themselves justified in attempting some exceedingly stupid tricks to get possession of their surplus funds. Two individuals, described by London reporters as "respectably-dressed gray-haired men," were lately sentenced to four months hard labor for obtaining subscriptions for a pretended "Society for the Reduction of the National Debt" of Great Britain. But for the gray hairs of these hoary-headed swindlers, one might imagine they set about their pretended charitable mission as a huge joke, to see what wild schemes people could be induced to subscribe for, but there is every evidence that they went their way of fraud in sober earnest, and actually found subscribers. The idea of any one thinking of reducing the British debt is ludicrous enough, to say nothing of subscribing for this stupendous undertaking at the call of an imaginary society, represented by "respectably-dressed, gray-haired men.

They have a way of managing things in Kentucky, which is either a phase of modern barbarism or a new order of civilization, according to the way it is looked at. The citizens of that high-spirited Commonwealth may consider themselves in advance of the slower-paced States and nations of the world, but to one with old-fashioned notions of law and order, it seems as though the body politic was in need of some rigorous remedies. A man lately had his horse stolen in one of the interior towns, and when he presumed to make a little noise about the matter, a warning was conveyed to him that if he didn't keep his mouth shut he would find himself lynched some unpleasant night. There seemed to be no regularly constituted authority for him to appeal to for protection, but an advertisement appeared in a newspaper, informing the ruffians that "if they tried that little game Bath County would be made too hot for them, by order Capt. K. K. K."

Everybody will remember the story of the man whose stomach was providentially relieved of "something black," and the stupendous ornithological yarn which was spun from it about his having thrown up "three black crows." The marvelous tales which travel so rapidly about the country, enlarged and improved at each newspaper office, if traced to their origin, would dwindle in size and significance very much as this yarn did, until it proves to be a very flimsy thread. The sensation-mongers a short time ago set going a story of a grave-yard at Mobile over which there was a perennial shower, even in the clearest weather, for the sole benefit of the grass and flowers, beneath which the rude forefathers of that respectable hamlet were sleeping. Some matter-of-fact investigator has been to the trouble to examine into this little shower, and so has spoiled the story for all the purposes of the provincial newspapers. A little cherry-tree by the fence was exuding its sap from the scars whence its leaves had fallen, no unusual phenomenon, and from that simple fact sprung the story of the mysterious rain.

The most interesting portion of many newspapers of the times is contained in the advertising columns. From the dearth of news and a plentiful lack of wit and sense in the "reading matter" of these sterile sheets, one may turn to the advertisements with the certainty of finding amusement as well as profit. Those quaint paragraphs penned by simple folk in search of employment and all unconscious of the literary merit of their pithy productions, the more aspiring lucubrations of the numerous and erratic genius who is ever in the vain pursuit of an imaginary matrimonial mate, or the sublimely presumptuous effusions of those who long for the "comforts of a home" in a "strictly private house," do not generally receive the share of attention which they deserve. One might extract more fun every day from this matter, never meant to be funny, than the managers of the "comic press" can infuse into their columns in a month. A volume would scarcely do justice to this theme. We give a single sample of the kind of literature which we desire to recommend to the impartial attention of the "reading public:"

> "Wanted, for two gentlemen, board and residence with a lady of position, able to offer them a refined home, full of comfort and a good cuisine; boarding-house-keepers and necessitous people will not do; every particular, number in family, &c., with terms, moderate and inclusive, must be given. Address Mrs. A.," &c., &c.

No professed wit could give expression to so much humor in a single pithy phrase as is contained in a "refined home, full of comfort and a good cuisine." There is exquisite satire, too, in demanding a "lady of position" at the head of the establishment, and warning off "boarding-house-keepers and necessitous people," and yet insisting upon a moderate price. Such exclusive accommodations on "inclusive terms" no one would ask for unless he were a wit of the first rank.

The City of Churches has a new sensation—albeit it is as yet confined within the pale of a single ecclesiastical fold—which threatens to revive, in the religious Press, the old discussion as to the comparative sinfulness and sanctity of reading sermons or preaching extemporaneously. Rev. Dr. STORRS, whose custom it has been to confine himself to reading the most elaborate and eloquent discourses, every Sunday, from his pulpit, has suddenly taken to preaching without notes. And the reverend gentleman has, moreover, made a great success of it, much to the surprise of the pilgrims and strangers who wait upon his ministry. That which, attempted by a less thorough scholar and orator, might have resulted in personal discomfiture and professional failure, has turned out to be a promoter of both popularity and usefulness.

THE FINE ARTS.

Fourth Winter Exhibition of the Academy of Design—The Chicago Exhibition—The Avery Gallery.

The fourth Winter exhibition of the Academy of Design is now open. It is claimed that the display is, on the whole, above the average of Winter exhibitions. The fact, if it is one, affords room for both congratulation and regret. Any sign of progress is, of course, to be welcomed; yet it must be owned that if preceding exhibitions have been much worse than this, the room for progress is wide indeed. Art requires to be nurtured, not chilled, and we would not lose sight of this truth in any passing comments. It would, however, be doing no true service either to art or artists to say that pinchbeck is gold, or glass diamonds. Whether the weakness of these exhibitions springs from the indifference or the incapacity of our artists, we are not called upon to determine. But, in either case, improvement is hardly likely to result either from glossing over the truth, or suppressing it. Frankly, then, the fourth Winter exhibition is not one of which New-York can be proud. Many of the pictures of conspicuous merit are the works of foreign painters, and some that have found place on the walls of the Academy are quite unworthy to be seen there. There are but 251 numbers in the catalogue, so that less complaint about hanging will be heard this season than is usual. It is unfortunate that the collection is not as select as it is limited, and that the public should not have as little cause to murmur as the artists. We will, however, briefly describe some of the works, dealing chiefly with those most likely to be approved.

Among these, and from native artists, "The Last Gleam," by WM. HART, (No. 101,) will doubtless be prominent. This is a large landscape nearly the size of the "Claude" and "Turner," that hang next each other in the London National Gallery. The atmosphere is delightfully transparent, and reminds one of the first-named great painter. The foliage is good, yet less excellent than the sky and the hills. The realism of this picture is somewhat startling. One almost looks to see the shadows move. The foreground, however, appears to us too minute in execution and some of the greens seem too blue. In general, the effect of this work is prosaic rather than ideal, and if a fault is to be suggested herein it lies. "Orestes Pursued by the Furies" (No. 113) is by the celebrated BOUGUEREAU, and was imported, we believe, by Mr. S. P. AVERY. It is said that the artist considers this picture his master-piece. It is extremely bold, striking, yet just in anatomy, and impressive, yet subdued in coloring. The flesh is especially fine. But the countenance of Orestes is that of a Frenchman, not a Greek, and the expressions of the Furies are too monotonous. "The Landing of Cortes," by T. SAUS, (No. 108,) is a historical painting on a large scale. It is accurate in drawing, and strikingly so in accessories. But the coloring is hard and cold, and the work leaves behind no agreeable recollection. "The Diamond Pool" (No. 106) is by Mr. BIERSTADT, and exhibits in a manner not short of surprising, this artist's peculiar talent. The foliage is magnificent, and the water in the foreground, on the left, is equally praiseworthy. Wonderfully elaborate and cleverly handled throughout, the picture yet lacks something to be entirely complete. On reflection the nature of this deficiency becomes clear. What is wanting is mystery, the suggestion of hidden beauty, and of poetic feeling. In the absence of these the picture is admirable; with their addition it would have been great. "The Landing of the Pilgrims," (No. 104,) by WAPPERS, has size to recommend it and much hard work, but to our eyes not much else. The subject is trite, and does not take on a fresh interest by being treated in a manner which, like the last number mentioned, incongruously suggests both elaboration and incompleteness. "The Village Fête," by JULES BRETON, (No. 188,) is charming, and is thought one of the artist's best inspirations. It represents a little girl drawing a child yet smaller, in a tiny wagon, before a field of golden grain. One urchin is driving, another sounding a tiny trumpet, and the delighted mother holds up before the infant charioteer a bundle of lovely wild flowers. The idea and spirit of the group are delightful, and the lights and shades of the composition perfect. A landscape by TROYON, (No. 111,) owned, we think, by Mr. BIERSTADT, is a remarkable and valuable painting. It is true to nature in a laborious yet singularly subdued degree. The sky is admirable and the foliage is grand in proportions and handling. To the common eye this is a very dull picture. To any eye it is a profoundly melancholy one. Yet its solid merits are indisputable, and of these its rigorous fidelity is perhaps not the highest. "Cleopatra and the Pearl," (No. 102,) by HENRY PETERS GRAY, is a well-painted picture. That goes indeed without saying. But the face strikes us as altogether modern, and so strangely unlike what it is meant to represent. "Performing Dogs," (No. 66,) by DE VOSS, is a pretty bit of color, with the expressions natural and well contrasted. The Turkey rug is capital and all the dogs are good. "The Shore of Lake Champlain," (No. 28,) by A. H. WYANT, is graceful and poetic in color and treatment, but has rather too much moisture, to our thinking, in the atmosphere. "A Portrait," (No. 103,) by J. WHITEHORNE, is displayed on one of the largest canvasses in the exhibition. It represents an astonishing young prig in tight boots, but may do injustice to the original, and we hope it does. No. 188 is a portrait of Mme. FAGNANI, by her husband. It is remarkable for smoothness and finish, and for the purity of its background atmosphere. The likeness is excellent, but not flattering. In points of detail, this effort is quite marvelous; nothing can exceed the minute truthfulness of the hair, the lace and the drapery; these are full of exquisite delicacy and reality. On the whole, although its juxtapositions are not the best imaginable, we think this one of the artist's finest portraits. "On the Beach at Hastings," (No. 148,) by E. C. WILLIAMS, is an agreeable and faithful production; it is altogether cool and pleasant. Not unlike in manner, while differing from it in subject, is "Sheep," (No. 179,) close by, the work of Mr. MORRIS. "Portrait of a Lady" (No. 172) is simply atrocious. "Twilight," (No. 166,) by GEORGE INNESS, is very curious. The "twilight" seems rather *too* light, but opinions may differ on this point. Indeed, there will be a good deal of difference of opinion concerning this picture, and the majority of first impressions, at least, will probably be unfavorable. "The Entrance to Ostend Harbor," (No. 56,) by HERZOG, is a noticeable painting. It is truthful and strong, although not too agreeable in tone or management. On the other hand, "Late Afternoon in Housatonic Valley, (No. 28,) by J. B. BRISTOL, while excessively pleasant, is a trifle too much idealized. This picture is delicate and quiet almost to a fault. The trees are almost too soft, and the general effect is refreshingly soothing. Something like this may also be said of "Afternoon," (No. 24,) by W. M. BROWN, which is very pretty—almost too pretty. Mr. DURAND's "Sultry Day in Summer" (No. 36) is to us a highly-satisfactory picture. It will, we suppose, be thought by some rather old-fashioned, but is graceful and mellow. "Round Top, Catskill Mountains," (No. 107,) is a pre-Raphaelite effort and one by no means of the best sort. It is, in brief, a hard and liberal copy of something which, although surrounded by beauty, is not in itself too beautiful. "September," (No. 135,) by Mrs. SARAH B. GILBERT, deserves recognition. It errs, like some of its companions, in being a little finical, but it is very nicely painted, which some of those companions are not. We can say no less—or more—of "Mount Adams, Jefferson, N. H.," (No. 138,) by A. T. BRICHER, which, although a mountain instead of fruit and flowers, evinces much the same order of excellence.

Space forbids our increasing for the present a list already somewhat extended. We have, for the most part, as is manifest enough, singled out objects for commendation rather than dispraise, and this article might otherwise have been much longer. It is to be hoped, whatever may be the causes of the comparative failure of the exhibitions of the Academy of Design, that future attempts will be more successful. What we have now briefly glanced at includes merit, no doubt, and a good deal of it; but there is certainly not enough merit, or of the appropriate kind of merit to make up a suitable exhibition for the season of the works of the leading metropolitan artists of a great nation.

THE AVERY COLLECTION.

At Mr. S. P. AVERY's we find a choice collection of paintings by both native and foreign artists. From GEROME we have a head of a "Bashi Bazouk" in his usual fine style, and a "Mother and Child," by WASHINGTON ALLSTON, painted in Rome in 1805, pleasing in color, though not otherwise noticeable. A group of "Gossips," in water color, by ZAMACOIS, is striking, suggestive and brilliant in color. "The First Ride," by GUY, one of our best *genre* painters, and who, we are glad to learn, is now at work on a $2,000 order, is a very pleasing and conscientiously finished work. Mr. W. T. RICHARDS is represented by the "Lone Trees" and "Morning," both in his latest and best style. H. LE ROUX, of Paris, has "A Roman Betrothal," which is pleasing in color and good in drawing, though conventional in treatment. Mr. JAMES M. HART is fairly represented by "Winter" and "Summer," the latter being more to our taste than the former, and CASILEAR by a "Swiss Scene," which has all the delicacy and strength that render this artist's pictures so charming. We also notice a small "Pompeian Interior," by BOULANGER, rival of COOMANS, and his superior in some respects; two nice specimens by LESREL; and the "Keith Mansion" and "Antique Interior" by E. L. HENRY—both distinguished for careful finish and truthful color. A small picture, painted in 1857 by PAUL DELAROCHE, and purchased at the sale of the artist's pictures in Paris, contributes to the interest of the collection. Mr. GEORGE H. BOUGHTON has "Cosette," already noticed, and "Indifference." The latter represents an old gentleman and two young and charming girls, all in the costume fashionable "when GEORGE the Third was King." They have met on a grass-grown common, and the old gentleman has passed the two girls without, apparently, being conscious of their existence. Coral lips and rosy cheeks have no charms for him. The girls have paused in their walk, and are having a little quiet joke at the old man's expense. One of a group of geese, grazing on the common, has become so exasperated at the old fellow's "indifference" that he is running after him open mouthed. In the background we have a group of cricketers, and a glimpse of a charming landscape. Mr. BOUGHTON seldom indulges in much color or in any strong effects of light and shade. In this picture a soft gray is the prevailing tone. The story is admirably told, though we observe some of the London critics, who have noticed Mr. BOUGHTON's work, strangely enough, misinterpret it entirely.

THE CHICAGO EXHIBITION.

The opening of the new building of the Chicago Academy of Design took place on Tuesday evening and was attended by all the fashion of that wealthy and progressive city. The building cost $70,000, and is said to be a very handsome structure. On the opening night 149 oil-paintings were exhibited, besides sketches and statuary. Our New-York artists were well represented, and we are glad to know were appreciated. The pictures of the two HARTS, WILLIAM and JAMES, received almost unqualified praise. We are sorry to find, however, that a few of the critics looked more to startling effects of color for themes of praise than to conscientious work.

The Census of Missouri—An Increase of 540,000 in Ten Years.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 18.

We give complete returns of the enumeration of the people of this State by the census of 1870, in all but four counties. In one of these (Carter) the population is estimated by the Deputy Marshals. In the others (Buchanan, Clay and Livingston) the officers have not quite concluded the additions, but estimate the number embraced in the omitted lists at between 8,000 and 9,000. In round numbers, the population of Missouri may be set down at 1,722,000. This is a most astonishing progress, when we consider that during one-half the decade since the last census, Missouri felt more than any other border State in the Union the terrible devastations and alarms of war. The population of Missouri in 1860 was 1,182,012. So that, notwithstanding the extraordinary obstacles by which our growth has been retarded, we show to the world the wonderful increase of 540,000 souls! We might remark at great length upon the topics suggested by these figures, but contenting ourselves with a brief statement of the simple fact, we postpone further comment to another day.

The Tribulations of Rev. J. Hyatt Smith, of Brooklyn—Characteristic Letter to "Bigots."

The following letter, from Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, on the exclusion of his book from Baptist book counters, appears in the Brooklyn *Times* of Saturday:

MR. EDITOR: I had resolved—and up to this date have kept the resolution—that I would make no reply whatever, in pulpit or print, to the many bitter and false statements appearing every week in Baptist journals touching my doctrinal position, and the matter and manner of my little book, entitled *The Open Door.* But the article from the *Examiner & Chronicle*, published in the *Times* of last evening, calls for an answer. In reply to your manly article some time ago on intolerance, as manifested by a Baptist bookstore in New-York, which, under threat of prominent Baptist ministers of that City, and a prominent Baptist layman of Williamsburg, had removed my book from its counters, the editor of the *Examiner* says:

> "It is a bugaboo story to give the sale of the book a new start. No 'prominent Baptist clergymen,' or any other Baptist clergyman, or Baptist layman either, ever did such a thing as the paragraph quoted from the *Times* alleges. It is not the way of Baptists to seek to suppress the freedom of inquiry. No such thing as that referred to was ever given by a Baptist to a Baptist book-seller, and no Baptist book-seller would heed such a threat if it were made."

I reply: When my book was out, at the solicitation of Rev. U. D. WARD, agent and manager of the New-York branch of the American Baptist Publication Society, No. 76 East Ninth-street, New-York, my publisher, gave to him a large number of *The Open Door* for sale. The book had a prominent place upon the front counter, and a large bill, reading "*The Open Door*, by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH," was put up at the side of the entrance to the store. The book had a rapid sale. After some weeks had passed, a member of my church told me that a lady had asked for a copy of *The Open Door* at the Baptist store, and was told by the clerk that "it was not on sale; it had been, but it was put upon a side shelf." A day or two after this I called at No. 76 East Ninth-street, to ascertain the facts for myself; for knowing Mr. WARD to be a Christian gentleman, and infinitely removed from all narrow-minded bigotry, I could not believe that my book was thus put out of the way. But the signs at the door were conclusive. Another advertisement had been, by the clerks, carefully pasted over the bill named, but the attempted concealment was not complete, for a few of the letters of the first notice were still to be seen. I entered the store and looked upon the counters. The book was not there! *The Open Door* had evidently been put *out of doors.* Meeting Brother WARD, I asked, "Is my book on sale here?" He answered, "No!" I asked, "Why not?" He said, "Brother SMITH, it is no fault of mine. A number of Baptist clergymen in New-York, and a prominent Baptist layman of Williamsburg have been here and protested against the sale of the book, saying that, if the sale is continued, they will withhold their patronage from the Society." "So then," said I, "the book is removed from your counters?" Mr. WARD replied, "It is, what could I do? You cannot blame me. I am the agent of the Society." I answered, "I do not in anywise blame you: but if this is the spirit of the Society which you represent—which I cannot yet believe—it is beneath the dignity of my contempt." The above is a *verbatim* statement of my interview with my much-esteemed friend, U. D. WARD, and I leave your readers to judge between it and the published declarations of the editor of the *Examiner & Chronicle.* For further proof, I refer any still doubting reader to the door-way of No. 76 Ninth-street, New-York, and to the agents and clerks within the store. If the book is now on sale there, (it is not, to my knowledge,) it is because the outraged sentiment of a liberal public has forced the establishment to act in the true and glorious spirit of Baptist liberality.

J. HYATT SMITH.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The population of Victoria, Australia, numbers 723,353.

A new two-penny edition for children has been brought out in Holland of the never-dying *Robinson Crusoe.*

Paper clothing is made in China and Japan. A coat costs ten cents, and a whole suit a quarter of a dollar.

Lord COURTENAY is in bankruptcy, debts, £700,000; assets, the death of his father, the Earl of DEVON.

Within fourteen days after Rome gained her liberty fourteen new journals, varying in price from a half-penny to three half-pence, were started.

The *Guardian* states that the Bishop of Gloucester makes frequent use of the half-penny postal cards in his correspondence with his clergy; and that most of the communications are written in Latin.

It is stated in the Dublin *Evening Post* that the Princess LOUISE and the Marquess of LORNE are to visit Ireland after their marriage, and that the Marquess will be offered the Viceroyalty.

It is interesting to hear that SCHILLER's library is in its entirety existing in the little town of Bregenz, on the Sea of Constance. It is in the possession of a grand-son of the great poet, a pensioned Austrian officer, FRIEDRICH FREIHERR VON SCHILLER.

The breach of promise business is about the best business going in England just now. Verdicts for plaintiffs are the order of the day, and the damage for broken hearts runs from £500 to £2,000. Caution in courting, especially on paper, is the best policy.

An old recipe for cooking hares begins: "First catch your hare." The French Provisional Government would do well to bear this remark in mind before ordering the Prefects to arrest Marshal BAZAINE "or any of his staff," and to send them to Tours to be punished for treason.

The King of Prussia has caused a special notice to be published in the *Staats Anzeiger* announcing that the judicial investigation into the cause of the explosion at Laon had resulted in unquestionable proof of the complete innocence of any complicity on the part of the late French commandant, Gen. THEREMIN D'HAME, since dead of his own hurts.

"Travailler pour le Roi de Prusse" is a French proverbial expression, signifying to work for nothing, but many of the French, exposed to requisitions and compulsory services of all kinds, are feeling the literal force of the adage. They do not appreciate the truth of the proverb as much as they used to.

The *Liberté* of the 2d inst. reported the following as the "strength of the six French armies outside Paris:" The Army of the Vosges, under Gen. CAMBRIELS, 35,000; the Army of Besançon, commander unknown, 90,000; the Army of the West, under Count DE KERATRY, 90,000; the Army of the North, under Gen. BOURBAKI, 40,000; the Army of the Centre, at Mer, under Gen. TRIPART, 90,000; the Army of the Loire, under Gen. D'AURELLE DE PALADINES, 80,000: total, 425,000.

A lady in Paris writes to a friend in England: "No one can imagine what the privation from meat, grease and cheese is without they try. Donkey is from 4f. to 6f. a pound. I wanted some, but recoiled at the price. There are vegetables—very dear. No pulse whatever. Few eggs, 6d. each; apples, 8d. each. I have bought a little stove, on which I cook, as there is no charcoal, and I think I have laid in coal enough for the whole Winter. The price keeps going up, of course, and it is getting rare. There is very little gas now in Paris."

Picture of a California Home—Flowers, Fruits and Delicious Odors.

A correspondent of the Pacific Coast *Woman's Journal*, writing from Yuba City, furnishes the following pen picture of a beautiful California home: Fifty-five miles from the bay-window where we write the snow-covered heads of the Sierra Nevada Mountains stand out clear and sharp against the eastern sky. Here in the foot-hills, fuchsias, geraniums and roses are bright with half-open buds and blossoms. In the closet are crisp, hard quinces of last year's crop; along the borders the quince-trees are thickly covered with blossoms. The purest crystal waters come leaping from the hearts of the hills, and all the meadows laugh with the gayest-colored flowers. Humming birds and swallows, calla-lillies and verbenas, orange-trees, lime-trees, lemon-trees, are all mixed up in sweet confusion. Yonder are olive-trees in perpetual green, and a little further, English walnuts and grape-vines, with leaf-buds fast swelling. The apple-trees do not believe Summer time has come, and patiently bide their time and season, but peaches and apricots and nectarines are tossing to the breeze sweetest perfumes. Fig trees generously give three crops a year, and in these early March days have pushed out all along their naked arms hundreds of figs as large as an infant's thumb. Pomegranates, almonds and Newton pippins grow in the same border as peaceably as if they had been life-long friends. Oleander and sweet cassia trees are from ten to twenty feet high, out of doors all Winter. Down the garden walk I see blackberries, raspberries, currants and gooseberries. There, also, are half-grown strawberries. In the vegetable gardens the beet, carrot and cabbage do not seem to know when Summer leaves off, and so they keep on growing all the year, until surprised out of all propriety by being rudely pulled and thrust into market. Down the hill slope there is one acre of catfalfa and red clover six inches high which gives three crops, and furnishes an average of eight tons a year of sweet and tender hay. Around these boulder rocks are grape-vines that every year rejoice in ten-pound clusters of perfect fruit. A little further along, against the fence, is a seven-year-old vine, three feet high, with three or four short arms from its head, that annually bears 100 pounds of grapes. There is a patch of raisin grapes, three years old, the old wood, three inches in diameter, headed three feet from the ground, with triangular frames around them to support the fruit. After the children, and chickens, and wasps had picked at them last year, they yielded ten pounds each of perfectly luscious dried raisins. The quality and quantity of pears, plums, and cherries is to us so marvelous we dare not risk our reputation for truthfulness by repeating the items as they were told to us. Around the east porch is a solitary rose-bush, trained in festoons, reaching over seventy feet—at that point cut back, because it was encroaching upon the rights of its neighbor, who was ambitious to share the honor of crowning this sweetest of mountain homes with buds and blossoms. The owners of this paradise are working people. The wife is equally at home in the kitchen, nursery, or chicken-yard, at the piano or in the parlor. The husband is the son of a Puritan sire, and a pioneer Californian, who, in addition to his daily work, has used the early morning hours to transform this rocky hill-side into a fruitful flower-crowned paradise.

The Northern Transportation Company—Its Suspension.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 24.

The telegraphic report in regard to the suspension of the Northern Transportation Company, as published in the morning papers yesterday, contains so many misstatements as to demand some further notice. It is true that the Company is somewhat involved, the liabilities being about what was reported, but the assets, $120,000, are placed ridiculously low. The Company own twenty-one propellers, which they value at $1,000,000, and they could probably realize half that amount on them at once. A prominent vessel owner, one who is able to do what he says, yesterday said he would take the [illegible] poorest vessels of the line for the $120,000. But besides this perishable property, the company owns quite a large amount of real estate, dock property and other, in Ogdensburg, Oswego, Cleveland, Chicago and Glen Haven. At Ogdensburg their property is worth, at a fair estimate, over $100,000, a marine railway alone costing $82,000. At Cleveland the company owns a valuable dock property at the foot of Superior-street, worth probably $80,000. They estimate their assets at nearly $1,300,000, and although temporarily embarrassed, as they claim through the malice of rival lines, yet their business will not be interfered with.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, NOV. 27, 1870.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
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Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed to clergymen at the lowest club rates.

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These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

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Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 22d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

It is reported from London that telegrams have been received there announcing that Paris has still plenty of provisions for two and a half months, bread for eight months, and wine and brandy for a year. The people are confident, and are busily engaged in erecting additional defenses on all sides. From Berlin it is reported that large bodies of Parisians and in some cases regular troops of the garrison at Paris have approached the Prussian outposts and offered to surrender. Invariably, it is added, they have been turned back.... The Prussian Army operating against GARIBALDI pillaged Citeaux after its repulse at Neuts and concentrated at Dijon. Belisme, in the department of Eure et Loire, was occupied on Tuesday night by 20,000 Prussians, but on Thursday these retired from the place toward Noquetle-Retrou. On Thursday, it is reported, a sharp engagement occurred at Domain between two French battalions and 1,500 Prussians who were stationed there. The French made the attack, and finally the Prussians were routed and driven as far as Quesnel.... M. GAMBETTA returned to Tours on last Friday ....JULES FAVRE, in another circular regarding the recent armistice negotiations, says that, in giving plenary powers to M. THIERS, he thought the principle of revictualing Paris had already been conceded....The Bremen steamer *Baltimore*, from Bremen Nov. 9, reached Baltimore yesterday, and reported that she passed through a fleet of fourteen French war vessels in the North Sea, and was chased for several hours by one of them. She came around the north coast of Scotland.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A deputation of notables left Florence yesterday, to visit the Spanish deputation at Genoa, who bring official information of AOSTA'S election. VICTOR EMMANUEL has received congratulations on the election from Austria and Prussia....Shocks of earthquake have recently occurred in Romagna....The treaty of union with Hesse Darmstadt will be submitted to the North German Parliament on the 5th of December....There are reports of a terrible accident on the London and North-western Railroad in England, but no particulars are given.

GENERAL.

A man, named KEYER, was gored to death by a Texan steer in the streets of St. Louis, on Friday.

The vote cast at the recent election in Albany for Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of State was counted yesterday, and E. H. MORE and J. J. PARKER declared elected. Gov. SMITH and Treasurer BINGHAM had obtained an injunction against the counting of the votes for their successors.

Col. JAMES BLAKE, one of the pioneers of Indianapolis and for a long time a prominent citizen of that place, died yesterday morning.

The large planing mill of MCCLELLAN & STEARNS, in Chicago, was destroyed by fire late on Friday night. The loss was $40,000.

A pier in the new distillery of H. T. BRIGGS & Co., at Buffalo, gave way yesterday, causing part of the building to fall, and producing an explosion which set fire to the establishment. Several persons were badly injured, and a loss of $50,000 incurred.

The British bark *Elgin* was ashore on Cape Henlopen on Friday night.

Rev. B. P STONE, D. D., Treasurer of the New-Hampshire Bible and Missionary Society, died yesterday at Concord.

There was a fire at Binghamton yesterday, which caused a loss of about $18,000.

The Quebec Government is to grant 3,000,000 acres of land to aid in the construction of a railroad along the north shore of the St. Lawrence from Quebec to Montreal and Ottawa.

The *White Fawn*, a Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooner, has been seized by a Canadian cutter and taken to St. John, N. B.

Postmaster-General CRESWELL will recommend a semi-monthly mail for China and Japan, instead of the present monthly service. The Pacific Mail Company has a new steamer, the *Alaska*, which cost $1,200,000.

The men (whites) arrested at Donaldsonville, La., charged with the murder of LAWES and SCHONBERG have been discharged, and the principal witnesses (colored) have been arrested for perjury and subornation of perjury.

The report that Gov. MCCLURG, of Missouri, has called an extra session of the Legislature is denied.

JOHN ARMSTRONG and CHARLES JOLLY, who butchered the LAPINE family near Potosi, Mo., have been captured, and are in jail at Potosi.

B. F. MACKEY, charged with committing a murder near Frankfort, Ky., in March last, was arrested on Friday at St. Louis, Mo.

The loss on MITCHELL'S building, which was burned at St. Louis on Friday, amounts to about $40,000.

The Coroner's jury in the case of Mrs. HESING, who was thrown into a well and killed by the caving of a wall at Cincinnati, returned a verdict, on Friday, in which the death of the woman is attributed to the criminal neglect of EDWARD LOPP.

The jury summoned by Coroner BENDER, of Camden, to investigate the circumstances connected with the death of THEOPHILUS LITTLE, colored, who died from wounds received in the riots at the Centreville polls, on election-day, concluded their labors late on Friday evening. The testimony of the witnesses who were before United States Commissioner CASSADAY, was introduced at the inquest, and showed that LITTLE was murdered by JOHN GALLAGHER, who escaped arrest. The jury rendered a verdict accordingly.

The Police made 1,537 arrests in this City during last week.

The taxes received on City and county account during the past week amount to $1,501,374 51.

Mayor COX, of Camden, yesterday held an examination in the case of EDWARD WILLIS, charged with being implicated in the shooting of two sons of Mr. THOS. S. SPEAKMAN, on Thanksgiving Day. WILLIS testified that the boys were shot accidentally. A young man named BLAKE, two Philadelphians and the accused were amusing themselves by throwing up a block and firing at it in the air. Deceased boys received a portion of one of the charges.

The Condition and Prospects of the Negro.

The census reveals the curious fact that the colored population, whose rapid decline has been looked for, by many politicians, so far from decreasing, even under the influence of the war, has increased—not largely, it is true, but enough to show that it has a principle of growth in it. In some States it has, as might have been expected, diminished, but partial returns from average counties in Georgia, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, and the District of Columbia, show that it has risen in these from 696,906 in 1860, to 769,378 in 1870. To appreciate this result at its full value, it must be remembered that during the last ten years at the South, society has undergone total disorganization, and that the negroes were the most helpless class of the community—the poorest and least-trained, and therefore the most likely to suffer from social vicissitudes. They were used by both parties for some of the severest labors of the struggle, apart from the actual fighting. They crowded into the towns from the districts occupied by the Unionist troops in an utterly forlorn condition, and followed the army, as mere fugitives, without shelter or provisions. The close of the war, and the emancipation, left them without their usual resources. They had no regular labor market to turn to; their former employers were generally hostile, and they were without medical aid in case of sickness, and, as a general rule, utterly ignorant of the proper mode of taking care of their health. Their situation was, in short, one of the most depressing in which any population has ever found itself placed. It seemed as if the mortality among them from disease and exposure, and want of medical attendance, must have been very great; most observers said it *was* very great. Nevertheless, it appears that on the whole, the race is not declining—so that the practical solution of the negro question by the speedy extinction of the negroes, which so many sociologists predicted, is evidently not coming. We must make up our minds to their increasing and multiplying.

This raises some very curious questions—both theological and economical. The South is full of divines, who have devoted much time and learning to the exposition of the "curse upon Ham," and its political and economical consequences. One of those consequences, we were told, was the perpetual exposure of "the children of Ham" to rapine and murder, at the hands of more powerful races, while in the savage state, and to chattel slavery whenever they were removed into civilized society. Indeed, all attempts to save Hamites from these alleged consequences of the curse were denounced as impious, although it needed but little reflection to convince any one that, if the curse really existed, all attempts on the part of the Abolitionists to evade it must prove futile. Now, within the last ten years, Ham's descendants, it must be admitted, have got into positions for which, under the curse, they are clearly ineligible. They have become voters, freeholders, legislators, justices of the peace, and what not, and have in these capacities, on divers occasions, grossly misconducted themselves, just as white men do. Were this followed, or did it appear likely to be followed, by their extermination by famine and disease, it would be what one would naturally expect to result from an attempt to evade the curse. But, with the figures of the census before us, what are we to say or think? What do the Southern divines say or think? How is it about that curse? Is it going to operate or not, or were they all mistaken about it? Is it possible that so much learned exegesis was all erroneous and valueless?

The economical problem is, perhaps, even more puzzling, and certainly more practical, than the theological one. If it be really true that the negroes are not going to die out, but to increase; and if it be true, as it now seems to be, that the Chinese are not coming in great numbers to take their place, and that the Irish and Germans, after all, do not seem to take kindly to the South, —then the education and social elevation of the colored population become more important for the whites than ever. The cotton crop certainly shows that they are an uncommonly good laboring population, and that free labor is no bad substitute for slave labor, but they have under the new régime to be more than good laborers—they have to be good citizens—and they can only become good citizens by being well educated. It seems to be forgotten by people, both North and South, that the political questions for the negro increase in complexity and difficulty, as the passions excited by the war die out. When he first got the ballot, he had, as a general rule, nothing to do, in order to keep on the right side, but vote for Republicans and against Democrats. But parties are getting to be a good deal mixed at the South. Other questions than those raised by the war are making their way into the political arena—the Tariff, the Civil Service, the Educational question, questions of Taxation and Representation, which do not leave the old party lines entirely where they were. Republicans are found in some of them acting with Democrats; Democrats with Republicans or others and then all sorts of local issues are showing themselves every day, on which none of the old signs on which he has hitherto relied will enable the colored voter to distinguish his friend from his foe. It will not answer the purpose of a political test at the South any longer to ask on which side a man was during the war. Some of those who were very active on the rebel side, and bitterly opposed to emancipation, are turning out very honest and patriotic politicians, and very good friends of the colored man now; while some of those who were very active on the Union side are showing themselves, under the influence of the allurements of peace, very great rascals.

Among the snares and labyrinths thus spread in his path, nothing but education will enable the negro at the South to make his way, and the accounts, we are sorry to say, do not show that he is as sensible of this as he ought to be. There is probably no part of the Union where compulsory attendance upon the schools is more called for, or would produce better results. Nothing else will ever drive such politicians as WHITTEMORE out of the field; for nothing but education will enable an average voter, either black or white, to tell whether a politician who spends a good deal of money in the district is the friend or foe of the people.

Some Recent Murders.

The annals of crime during the past fortnight furnish some curious revelations of what may be called the morbid anatomy of the human will. Take for example a tragedy over which the New-Orleans journals are at present greatly exercised. This is a case where a Mrs. DURNIN, a woman of sixty-five, murdered a husband with whom she had lived for twenty-four years, and to whom she had borne two children. The story is melancholy enough. For years the man had been a drunkard, and had contributed nothing to the support of his family. His ill-treatment of his wife had been as continuous as his dissipation. He was ten years younger than she, and was immensely her superior in strength—advantages which he abused to the extent of making the woman's life a daily torment. On the day of the tragedy, DURNIN had been drunk, as his manner was, but up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon had waited in vain for an opportunity to indulge in his customary domestic recreation. Coming down-stairs about that hour, he found his wife sitting alone on the doorstep; and apparently thinking the opportunity too good to be lost, he snatched up a billet of wood and came behind her prepared to deal a blow which should compensate for his enforced good behavior earlier in the day. Mrs. DURNIN rose in time to dodge the blow; and seeing another about to descend, she snatched up an ax that lay within reach and struck down her assailant, who fell upon a lounge in the room closely adjoining. What the necessity of self-preservation had begun, the tigerish instinct of revenge completed. The woman is described as a frail, tottering creature, under the medium stature, and whose blanched locks and feeble gait bore all the evidences of age and infirmity. Yet for five minutes this shriveled old creature seems to have been possessed by the passions of a fiend and the strength of a wild beast. She used the pole of the ax and not the iron, and yet the man's head was bruised and pounded so as to be almost beyond recognition. The suppressed passion of years had expended itself in one great outburst, and for a few minutes had given the palsied nerves the temper of steel, leaving, after its force was spent, a shivering, ague-stricken old woman, wondering at the deed she had done, but expressing neither regret nor relenting. "It belonged to me to do it," she said to her son, "for endurance and patience could exist no longer." A terrible comment truly, but one that carries its own moral.

Almost equally suggestive is a recent tragedy in Rochester. In this case the husband, a young man of twenty, was the murderer, and his wife, a girl of nineteen, the victim. The history is *Othello* and *Desdemona* over again, only the frailty of *Desdemona* was in this instance no baseless suspicion. After a colloquy, early on Sunday morning, in the course of which the wife had openly avowed her infamy, without either shame or contrition, the husband quietly rose and proceeded to his father's house, where he procured an ax. Returning, he found his wife asleep. Standing irresolute for about five minutes, he contemplated the slumbering form of the woman who had disgraced him, till, maddened by the thoughts that crowded upon him, he drove the weapon with one desperate blow into her brain. "I loved my wife as I did my life," he said, when arrested; and his first impulse, after destroying the one, was to make away with the other. His brother seized him just as he was drawing a razor across his throat, and dragged him back to an existence darkened forever by the shadow of a great crime.

Different as these two cases are, the one actuated by hatred, the other by injured love; the one occurring at the close of a miserable term of wedded life, the other not long after its auspicious opening, the fury to which both were owing can be analyzed and understood. Not so the passions that actuated a butchery of a whole family a few days ago in a mining district of Washington County, Missouri. Two iron-miners, returning home from a Saturday night's carouse, call at the cabin of a French creole, called LAPINE. In the course of the visit a difference ensues between the miners and a sister-in-law of the Frenchman. The latter, finding the quarrel becoming serious, interferes, and is immediately shot. His wife, attempting to protect him, is shot also. While one of the men is so employed the other knocks down Mrs. LAPINE'S sister with an ax, severs the head from all the three bodies, and proceeds, in conjunction with his partner, to murder two children who were in the house. As an appropriate finish to the job, the cabin is burned down with the bodies of the murdered people in it, and the men make their escape. No theory short of the most fiendish brutality and callousness can account for a deed like this. The provocation seems so frightfully out of proportion with the result, that the mind shrinks appalled from the contemplation of the awful possibilities which such a phase of human nature forces upon it. Our civilization and culture are near joining hands again with the East, whence they sprung. Can it be possible that we are drifting into an Oriental disregard of human life, and a more than Oriental ferocity in its destruction?

Fancy Fairs.

Few works of charity managed by the ladies of New-York have been better managed than the Bazaar for the benefit of the French wounded. It has been, in the first place, one of the most interesting exhibitions ever opened to the public. The French taste is proverbially good in all such articles as are ordinarily exposed for sale at a Fancy Fair, and on this occasion American ladies have proved that they are not inferior in this respect to their foreign sisters. Some of the stalls have been worth a day's inspection. The lady who made the doll which brought in the large sum of $900 to the Fair, must have devoted weeks to her task. The doll was equipped with as many dresses and trunks as any fashionable young lady of the period—and moreover, she could boast of a beautiful toilet table, complete services for her own use, and a French maid. In the domains of Dolldom nothing like this was ever seen before. People who are interested in studying the doctrine of chances will find material for elaborate calculations, in the fact that while some subscribers to this doll's raffle took twenty or thirty chances, a gentleman who took two only was lucky enough to get the prize. The same visitor drew the successful number for the handsome "library set," liberally presented by TIFFANY & CO.

The Fair was a model of what enterprises of this kind should always be, and its perfect management is largely due to the American ladies who took part in it. Clever as the French are, organization is not their strongest point, and an undertaking of this kind calls for the exercise of substantial, business-like qualities as well as for taste in preparing attractive articles for sale. The American ladies obtained more customers than their French sisters—they showed the degree of pertinacity in pressing their wares upon the market without which a Fancy Fair would be of very little use. The flower-stand, presided over by Mrs. DOREMUS, afforded an example of the way in which a large sum of money might be raised for a charity at a comparatively small original outlay. Miss NILSSON lent her assistance one evening, and very easily got any price she chose to ask for her wares.

When the French and German wounded have been cared for, it is to be hoped that as good a Fair as the one referred to will be opened for the benefit of our own poor. The time of year is coming on when many a sick seamstress, a poor clerk, or ragged urchin, will find it difficult to fight against the double torment of cold and hunger. Christmas should be a season of charity, but too often there are no preparations made to dispense benevolent gifts with any degree of system. A day or two before, and a day or two after Christmas Day, people open their purses freely, but they do not always give in the right way, or to the right people. A committee of ladies, acting together, could easily manage to raise a large sum of money, and contrive to let it reach the classes which most need and deserve it. A Fancy Fair for the poor of New-York, young or old, would enlist the sympathies of the public not less than the recent Fairs for sufferers abroad. We are far from underrating the cause which has lately attracted attention. It is one of the strongest which could possibly be put before us. But while remembering the French and German wounded, the poor, who are at our own doors, ought not to be lost sight of. Charity begins at home, and we hope the ladies of New-York will remember the destitute of our own City before Winter sets in upon us in its full severity.

Immigration a National Interest.

While recognizing the great importance of immigration, this country has hitherto left it exclusively to local jurisdiction. The legal provisions for protecting emigrants on shipboard are notoriously inadequate, and the absence of joint action on the part of States on the coast, and States in the interior, exposes ill-informed and helpless people to hardship and injustice. We invite emigrants to come hither, and permit State authority to tax them for its own ends on their arrival. We promise them friendship and protection, and leave them subject to extortion and misinformation in their journeyings to inland homes. There is no thoroughness in any part of the business—no approach to that combined and systematic effort which is essential to the safety and comfort of emigrants, and the profitable use of the opportunities afforded by our public land system. These defects are beyond the reach of local legislation or local organization. New-York might well abolish its capitation tax, and a more efficient administration of justice would, undoubtedly, check the crimes of which emigrants are the victims. In the same way, the States most largely concerned in the emigration movement might easily improve their machinery for conveying information to emigrants before leaving the old land, and for facilitating their arrangements on arriving here. But, after all, the treatment on the voyage, and after landing, can be properly assured only by federal action. That, and that alone, can throw around the strangers the full protection they are entitled to expect.

With the promotion of emigration in other countries the National Government cannot properly interfere. It will be justified in using its power to prevent the transportation hither of criminals or paupers, and also to prevent an emigration based upon indentured service in any manner depriving the emigrant of the free use of his labor in this country. All other preliminary effort must be left to the States and Territories directly interested in immigration, and to the corporate enterprises which have most to gain from plans for guiding emigration to particular localities. The Federal Government, however, owes to emigrants, from the moment they leave their native shores to their landing on this side, more complete protection than is possible without some understanding with foreign Governments. The sufferings on shipboard are sufficient to deter multitudes from undertaking the voyage, and in the main they are preventable. Certainly, the cruelty of which we too often hear would be much less frequent were this country able to secure from other Governments something like concurrent jurisdiction in emigrant ships.

Federal officers, too, should have cognizance of the business when an emigrant ship arrives in our ports. We are not insensible to the services rendered by the Immigration Commission of New-York, or the merit that attaches to the management of Castle Garden. But so long as Tammany rules the City and the State, we can have no guarantee against the abuses which have crept into other Boards. The Immigration Commission may, any day, share the fate of the Central Park, and be converted into a flagrant job. To avert this contingency, and at the same time render feasible a more perfect organization, the emigrant landing-place and depot should be transferred from the City jurisdiction to one of the islands in the harbor, with Federal authority supreme in its management. Complete protection would then be possible. And an extension of the same authority in other directions would obviate much hardship and injustice, and contribute to the growth and prosperity of distant States and Territories. The knowledge that such a system is at work would stimulate the whole emigration movement, and would attract the thrifty class to a larger extent than ever.

The subject needs cautious treatment. The danger of attempting too much is scarcely less than the evil of doing too little. The problem to be solved is, how to help and protect the emigrant and yet not impair the self-reliance which is the root of all success in his new home. But a solution should be possible. And it should be possible, too, without the creation of a special Bureau, or any serious addition to the expenditure of the Government. Congress, let us hope, will not overlook the subject in the approaching session.

Another Job for the Astor Committee.

It will be remembered that directly after the attack upon Fort Sumter, in 1861, a great Union mass-meeting was held at Union-square, in this City, whereat the famous "Union Defense Committee" was appointed. That Committee was composed of some twenty or more of our prominent citizens, including several City officials. Mr. JOHN JACOB ASTOR, Jr., was one of its members. Within a day or two after that meeting was held, the Common Council of this City, at the suggestion of Controller HAWS, passed an ordinance appropriating a million dollars toward defraying the expenses of arming and fitting out troops, to be sent forward to the scene of anticipated hostilities, and providing for the support of the families of such of the men who might require aid.

To the Union Defense Committee was intrusted the expenditure of that money, which was promptly raised by an issue of Union Defense Fund bonds of the Corporation by Controller HAWS.

Besides the million dollars subscribed to that fund by the City Council, other large sums were added by numerous citizens, clubs, societies, and corporations, making up an aggregate of several millions. So far as we are aware, no complete account of the doings of the Committee, showing their receipts and disbursements, has ever been published by them. Would it not be well for Messrs. JOHN J. ASTOR, and his associates—some of whom, we believe, have lately joined in a public indorsement of the administration of Controller CONNOLLY—to enlighten our citizens in relation to the disposition of the Union Defense Fund? We believe that Congress has made appropriations to reimburse many cities and States the moneys raised by them for war purposes. Why should not equal justice be done to the City of New-York?

MINOR TOPICS.

The Eastern question has, for the present, passed within the province of diplomacy. Russia is firm, but conciliatory. England assumes a similar attitude, and the painful eagerness with which Europe was watching the progress of the quarrel, seems to have slackened. It is none the less obvious, however, that, even after a pacific solution has been found to the Russian claims on the navigation of the Euxine, a question which may at any time mature into a quarrel, is presented in the position of Turkey in Europe. The "sick man" is an anomaly and an incubus among civilized nations, and any Power which persists in fostering a national existence at once superfluous and mischievous, must be prepared to fight for it at no distant period.

In France the situation is substantially unchanged. Around Paris the inactivity of the past few days continues. From one side we have rumors of excellent *morale* and abundant supplies, from another of proffered surrender on the part of soldiers of the garrison and numbers of the citizens. Both accounts may be partially true without altering the conclusion which most people, who have opportunities of judging, have arrived at on the probable fate of the capital. This is, briefly, that unless relieved within six weeks Paris will be compelled to surrender, but that for the best part of that time a heroic and unfaltering defense may be expected. The French armies outside of Paris are evidently still disposed to avoid any general engagement. Arms and ammunition are being collected with all possible dispatch, and every day of immunity from fresh disaster is now a substantial gain to the invaded nation.

Does it never strike the prudent householder, in perusing our price current of produce and provisions, that the family grocers exact a pretty stiff profit? The inflexibility of coal-sellers in a falling market, to which we have frequently referred, is equally a subject for mature reflection. After all, the remedy for any such evils is not far to seek. Let half a dozen families combine, and they may purchase the greater portion of articles necessary for household consumption at a saving of probably twenty per cent. on current retail rates. We have made considerable advances in productive co-operation; what is usually the earlier developed phase, distributive co-operation, is still almost unattempted among us. In times like these, an experiment so easily made ought not to be neglected.

WESTON'S attempted walk of four hundred miles in five days has sundry claims upon our admiration, altogether apart from its merits as an athletic exhibition. It was, for example, a very honest and courageous endeavor to perform a very difficult task. The spirit in which it was gone into is not so common either in sporting or other circles that it should be passed over without praise. WESTON'S feats have this additional recommendation, that they are calculated to promote the practice of a species of exercise to which most people have a morbid aversion. What a mass of our nervous and dyspeptic complaints would vanish into thin air, were we less disposed to take a car when we want to travel the distance of a few blocks! The pedestrian tourist so common in the picturesque haunts of the Old World would be regarded as an apparition amid the beauties of our native scenery. The man who should strap a knapsack over his shoulder, and with oaken staff in hand should "do" the Highlands of the Hudson, for example, must be prepared to be set down either as a lunatic or a common tramp, and is very likely to have his entrance disputed into hotels devoted to people who are content to see the country from a steamboat or railroad car.

A Vicksburg paper has made the discovery that its native city is probably the costliest place in which to live "in the known world." We have been somewhat under the impression that, looking at this question with an eye to the correlation of income and expenditure, this unenviable distinction lay between New-York and San Francisco. Our Southern rival supports its claim by a reference to the demands which their native pride makes upon the pockets of Vicksburgers. We have heard of this distinctive Southern quality before, but we trust there is not much of it of so terrible a complexion as that described by our contemporary, which "presents a bold front, smiles ghastly smiles while death is at its vitals, and can calmly and haughtily act out its part while life is giving way because of secret privations." Expensiveness must be one of the least drawbacks of Vicksburg if this melodramatic species of existence is at all common there.

We have previously expressed our cordial approval of the request of the female teachers in our public schools, to have their salaries more nearly approximated to the male teachers similarly employed. The petition lately drawn up for presentation to the Board of Education, merely asks that the salaries should be increased from one-half to two-thirds of those received by the men. Regarding the justice of such a claim, there can be no dispute, and it is incumbent on those who would see a high standard of ability and efficiency maintained in our female schools, to give the petition the affirmative response it deserves.

The Bremen steamer *Baltimore* has exemplified a case which, in the naval warfare of the future may be expected to be no infrequent one —that of a merchant vessel eluding a fleet of ships of war by her superior speed. All the tendency of the late improvements in naval architecture has been to develop strength rather than swiftness, and, as was shown in the case of the *Captain*, frequently at the expense of stability. European Powers have been keeping up the contest between forts and ships, and have allowed the fact to slip out of sight, that other vessels have to be dealt with whose power of running away may utterly baffle the unwieldy monsters who claim the sovereignty of the main.

From the Gold Room and the Stock Exchange comes the doleful chorus, "we've got no work to do." Where is the use of betting on the turn of the indicator when there is nothing save beggarly eighths and quarters to reward or to excite the wearied speculator? The Franco-Prussian war ought to have brought back the brave times of splendid fluctuations and sudden fortunes—but it didn't. The Eastern question should have made the market frantic with the excitement of coming change—but all the galvanizing of industrious *canard* writers and speculative alarmists has failed to give the financial gamblers a chance worth speaking of. A weeding out in Wall-street is clearly imminent. Let us trust that the disappointed *habitués* of the Gold Room may succeed in finding occupation more conducive to their country's good.

Archbishop Spalding's Sympathy for the Pope—His Address at Washington.

Archbishop SPALDING, of Baltimore, expressed his sympathy for Pope PIUS IX, in the following remarks at the recent reception given in honor of the former at Washington, D. C.:

> "I thank you, Mr. BRENT, as the organ of this immense assemblage, for your cordial welcome. I am sure, from what I have seen, that you have but re-echoed those kindly feelings which have prompted them all—the laity with the clergy—to welcome me on this occasion. I feel deeply grateful for all this kindness, though I deem myself unworthy of it. The only thing I can plead is, that I honestly wished, in general, to do my duty, and to promote the spiritual welfare of the large and most respectable flock which Almighty God has committed to my charge. But there is one, Mr. BRENT, and Catholics of this great metropolis of the greatest nation on the face of God's earth, there is one who is worthy of all our love, of all veneration, and, I may add, of all our sympathies. One who is now really a prisoner; he to whom 200,000,000 Christians look up with reverence and with love; a prisoner on that little territory—that little District of Columbia—the little neutral holy soil, which he held as neutral ground belonging to all Christians—that is, to 200,000,000 of Christians. He has been seized upon, and under such circumstances an outrage fully as great as if this District of Columbia, which belongs to the United States of America, were seized upon and the President imprisoned by a neighboring State which happened to find it to its convenience to possess itself of this territory. PIUS IX. merits all our love, merits all our sympathy, and I trust that, as in Baltimore, so also in this great Metropolis, we, his spiritual children, looking only to the freedom of his intercourse as the spiritual father of 200,000,000 of Christians, will assert the principles of that freedom which cannot be guaranteed him unless he be independent of any other sovereignty; uninfluenced by any of the complications of modern politics. Now all Europe is in commotion, and, dearly-beloved of the laity, I am sure that you will unite with my beloved and venerable brethren of the clergy—with all of us—in giving such expression to that feeling as your faith and your good hearts may prompt. Of course, in this there is no interference intended with political relations of foreign or any other States. All we want for PIUS IX. is to have him free and untrammeled. That is all we ask. I thank you again, dearly beloved, and hope that God will bless you and your families, increase your numbers as he has increased your churches, from one to eleven, within a very few years, within the memory of some who are now living. God bless you."

Distinguished Guests at the Hotels.

Lord Aylmer, of England, and Hon. John Henderson, of Glasgow, are at the St. George Hotel. Gen. James Kilpatrick, of New-Jersey, and Gen. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Surveyor-General W. D. Washburn, of Minnesota, and Gen. A. N. Meylert, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Scott-Siddons, of England, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. Whittier and Nathan Appleton, of Boston; W. B. Cozzens, of West Point, and C. A. Longfellow, of Cambridge, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Gen. J. M. Coarse, of the United States Army; Hon. C. M. Clapp, of Troy, and J. T. Reynolds, Esq., of Elmira, are at the St. James Hotel. Gov. Morrill, of Iowa, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. Riggs, of St. Louis; Dr. Wm. Young, of Cold Spring, N. Y.; Judge Hastings, of California; Hon. A. S. King, of Omaha, and Prince Monders and suite, of Japan, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

AMUSEMENTS.

Music and the Drama.

CHRONICLE OF THE WEEK AND ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Novelty is sometimes earnestly craved by our volatile population, but the old comedies at Wallack's seem to play-goers to be ever new, or, at all events, to constitute a perennial attraction. The "Road to Ruin," the "School for Scandal," and the "Serious Family" have been the staple of the past week, which is to be varied to-morrow by the revival of ROBERTSON'S "Caste." This greatly-admired piece will be strongly acted, and will doubtless renew the charming impression it made last season. On Tuesday the "School for Scandal" will be given, and on Wednesday the "Serious Family." "Caste" will be repeated on Thursday, and on Saturday for both the matinée and the evening performance....A version of "Frou-Frou," from the pen of Mrs. F. W. LANDER, was brought out at the Fourteenth-street Theatre on Wednesday, the lady acting the part of the girlish heroine. The effort was in many respects highly creditable, but "Frou Frou" is unlikely to prove one of this excellent artist's most permanent successes. The engagement of Mrs. LANDER at the Fourteenth-Street Theatre terminated yesterday....At Niblo's the run of Mr. DION BOUCICAULT'S last venture, "The Rapparee," has been short. This drama has now been withdrawn to make room for "a grand Shakespearean combination revival." On Monday "Hamlet" is announced, with Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS as *Ophelia*, Mme. PONISI as the *Queen*, Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY as *Hamlet*, Mr. MARK SMITH as *Polonius* and Mr. SHEWELL as the *Ghost*. On Tuesday, "As You Like It" will be given. *Orlando* will be acted by Mr. WALTER MONTGOMERY, *Jaques*, by Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT; *Charles, the Wrestler*, by Mr. JAMES MACE; *Touchstone*, by Mr. VINING BOWERS; the banished *Duke*, by Mr. SHEWELL; *Rosalind*, by Mrs. SIDDONS and *Celia*, by Miss VIRGINIA BUCHANAN.... The reproduction of "Fernande" on Wednesday, at the Fifth-avenue Theatre was signally prosperous. Miss AGNES ETHEL appeared as the heroine to undeniable advantage, and Miss FANNY MORANT deeply impressed the house by her powerful delineation of *Clotilde*. Mr. LEWIS and Mr. POLK did much to compass success, and nothing was omitted by those intrusted with the lesser characters to assure the same end. "Fernande" has filled the theatre every night, and has manifestly set forth on a second profitable run....The one hundredth consecutive representation of "Rip Van Winkle" drew a good crowd at Booth's Theatre on Tuesday. This drama has been wonderfully attractive this season, and it would almost seem as if Mr. JEFFERSON would never hereafter be called upon to play more than the single part of its hero. His performance is certainly able enough to warrant almost indefinite repetition.... "Les Brigands" remains upon the bills of the Grand Opera-house. The increased familiarity of the artists with their respective parts has quickened the pace of a performance which needed, above all things, briskness. When the character of *Fiorella* was first assumed by Mlle. SILLY, we noticed the special merits of the personation in respect of intelligence and vivacity. Now in absolute possession of the rôle, Mlle. SILLY gives to it its fullest prominence, and while she points the dialogue of MM. HALEVY and CREMIEUX as happily as so witty and experienced an actress might be expected to do, she develops a skill in "making up" in the second act of the opera which has almost as approving recognition as her comic heartiness in the laughing chorus. This number of "Les Brigands" is repeated thrice at least at each representation....Mr. G. L. FOX still entertains the frequenters of the Olympic Theatre with a humor well-nigh inexhaustible. Three last week he appeared at matinées as well as at the regular evening performances, and spite of the increased exertions, his spirits flagged not for an instant when his drolleries closed, last night, the sixty-second consecutive rehearsal of "WeeWillie Winkie."....Miss LINA EDWIN'S programme will be completely changed to-morrow. Mr. FARNIE'S new burlesque of "Little Jack Sheppard" will be acted at her bright and popular place of resort, Monday, for the first time in this country. The burletta has had great success in London, and we trust it will be found equally deserving of favor here....The popularity of Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and her associates is unabated by the protracted acquaintance the public has enjoyed with them, and it does not even seem necessary for the management of Wood's Museum to present these artists in a fresher piece than that acted for about four weeks. The house has been crowded nightly since "Paris," was first given, however, so the extravaganza is not yet proven to be devoid of attractiveness. It will be performed nightly and at matinées on Saturdays until further notice, while the day entertainments of the comic opera troupe will have from to-morrow "The Beggars' Opera" for the subject of their programme....Four matinées and six evening entertainments were given at the New-York Circus last week. The crowded condition of the house on each occasion showed conclusively that the Circus is still the place of resort, *par excellence*, for families and the little ones. The announcements for this week will be noticed to-morrow.

Musical.

THE PHILHARMONIC CONCERT.

Their first concert for the season was given by the Philharmonic Society on Saturday evening. That the audience was large and fashionable needs hardly to be said. It was, however, neither so numerous nor so enthusiastic as on such occasions we have been accustomed to expect. This could certainly not be attributed to a lack of attraction. The programme was well selected, not too long, and in the sequel almost matchlessly performed. The numbers were as follows:

PART I.

Smyphony, No. 8, Op. 93........................BEETHOVEN
1st. Allegro Vivace e con brio.
2d. Allegretto Scherzando.
3d. Tempo di Minuetto.
4th. Allegro Vivace.
Aria, from the Opera "La Clemenza di Tito,"
(Parto, parto, ma tu ben mio,).....................MOZART
Clarionet Obligato, by Mr. EDWARD BOEHM.
Mme. ROSA CZILLAG.
Concerto, "Second," for the Piano........................LISZT
With orchestral accompaniment,
Mr. S. B. MILLS.

PART II.

Symphony, "Unfinished"........................SCHUBERT
1st. Allegro moderato. 2d. Andante con moto.
Aria, from the Opera "Prophet"—"Ah! mon fils!"........................MEYERBEER.
Mme. ROSA CZILLAG.
Overture, "Tannhauser"........................WAGNER

The lovely Eighth Symphony was most worthily played—the second and fourth parts superlatively so. Such a revelation of melodic beauty, of boundless imagination and far-reaching power, is rarely endowed with so faultless an interpretation. Mr. BERGMANN and his orchestra fairly cover themselves with honor in this noble work, and not even their subsequent exquisite performance of SCHUBERT'S unfinished Symphony could efface the recollection of their delivery of that of BEETHOVEN. Mme. ROSA CZILLAG was cordially greeted, and showed herself at once a true artist. Her voice has considerable range, and, at points of the register, no little sweetness and power. It is, however, uneven, and betrays the marks of use. The compass demanded by MOZART'S aria was fully responded to by the vocalist, but the rapid transitions, as well as the execution, otherwise evinced a ruggedness, indicating that the voice has passed its prime. Mme. CZILLAG is, nevertheless, a singer of high grade, and may improve upon the effect of her first appearance here on future occasions. Her "Ah, Mon Fils" was an improvement upon her opening effort, which is a good augury of success to come. Mr. MILLS played the second concerto of LISZT gloriously, even for him, and was the recipient of hearty applause. We have already spoken with admiration of SCHUBERT'S beautiful fragment. It was treated last night with the respect it deserves. Nothing could surpass the pains taken with it by all concerned. Such labors as this, which are manifestly labors of love to the Society, are, of all things, what will carry a musical organization to the top of the artistic tree, and keep it there. WAGNER's overture concluded the programme with proper spirit, and the audience dispersed well pleased with a performance that at once satisfied the most rigid æsthetic requirements and presented judicious elements of popularity. We trust the remaining programmes of the series will be as happily arranged and as capitally performed. The determination of the management to decline to respond to encores is one we are glad to see and to approve. It is high time such a step were taken in New-York, and the Philharmonic Society is the proper body to take it.

AFTERNOON CONCERTS YESTERDAY.

The concerts yesterday offered no incident of special importance. The Nilsson concert at Steinway Hall was attended by an audience that filled the house, but no new feature appeared on the programme. At Association Hall, the attendance, if numerous, was not quite so large as it ought to have been, the improvement in the list of artists engaged being taken into account. This list included Miss CLARA PERL, Herr CARL FORMES, Signor BOY and Mr. S. P. WARREN, with Signor A. L. MORA as musical director. "Vom Fels Zum Meer," a march for organ, by LISZT, was the novel element of the bill the performers interpreted.

Miscellaneous.

MISS LILLIAN EDGARTON'S READINGS.

Miss LILLIAN EDGARTON will speedily give in this City her lecture called "Whither are We Drifting?" Miss EDGARTON has lately met flattering success elsewhere, and we are quite sure that she will be listened to in the Metropolis with pleasure. Endowed with rare mental and physical gifts, Miss EDGARTON is one of the most prepossessing of speakers, and whether we can agree with her or not, we are certain to be charmed by her. The lecture she is now to deliver touches upon some delicate subjects, and comes close, we apprehend, to "the dangerous edge of things." Nevertheless, we have no fears at the hands of Miss EDGARTON of anything but a womanly and delicate method of treatment. We have, therefore, no hesitation in recommending all who have not heard this clever lady to embrace the opportunity—about to be afforded.

Home Gossip.

Mr. JOHN E. OWENS acted last week at the Springfield (Ill.) Opera-house....At latest dates Miss LOUISA MOORE and Mr. WYNDHAM were still in New Orleans....Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT was at the St. Charles Theatre...."William Tell" had been reproduced at the New-Orleans Academy of Music, with DUMESTRE and Mme. NADDI....Mme. SEEBACH was last week at Crosby's Opera-house in Chicago....Mr. MCVICKER is acting at his own theatre....."The Two Roses" has been produced at the California Theatre....Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY was last week in Detroit.....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN was last week in Buffalo.....Mme. ANNA BISHOP sang in Utica....Mr. VIEUXTEMPS, a few nights ago, gave a concert in Boston in aid of the sufferers in France....Mr. FORREST was last reported in Savannah....Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE acted, last week, in Charleston....Mr. EDWIN ADAMS was in Chicago last week...."The Lady of Lyons," with Mr. FECHTER and Miss LECLERQ, has been successfully produced at the Globe Theatre, Boston....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS has acted, at the Boston Theatre, in "The Rose of Mayence," a new play by Mr. GEO. H. MILES....The receipts of the Hartford Opera-house, week before last, during which the theatre was occupied every night, were $6,750....Mr. F. S. CHANFRAU acted, last week, at the Holliday-street Theatre, in Baltimore....STUART ROBSON was, last week, in Providence....The English Opera Troupe is being liberally encouraged by the Philadelphia public and newspapers, and the promise of Miss GOODWIN's debut is being generally recognized....Mr. W. H. POPE is to recite "The Black Prophet" and other poems in Waterbury, Conn., on Tuesday next....The Hamilton Opera-house, in Ulster County, Ohio, is to be disposed of through the agency of a gift enterprise....Miss NILSSON will sing in Philadelphia on Nov. 30. She visits Troy Dec. 7, and Syracuse on Dec. 9....A Boston contemporary remarks that the "Nilsson Troupe represents a variety of nationalities. Mlle. NILSSON is a Swede, Miss CARY is an American, Miss KREBS, the pianist, is a German, M. VIEUXTEMPS is a Belgian, BRIGNOLI, VERGER and BOSONI are Italian, MARETZEK is an Austrian, as is also the manager, Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH, (the two, by the by, being cousins,) and Mlle. NILSSON's agent, Mr. HENRY C. JARRETT, is an Englishman. Mr. GILMORE, who has appeared at two of the concerts, adds another to the nationalities represented"....A new museum, lecture-room and menagerie have been built by Messrs. SIMPSON, CARNCROSS & DIXEY, at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets, in Philadelphia. It is described thus: The new building has a front of 50 feet on Arch-street, and extends in depth 129 feet on Ninth-street. It is three stories in height, each story being 14 feet high, and is surmounted with a Mansard roof. The interior of the structure is excellently well arranged. With the exception of the floor under the Mansard roof, the building is divided, the front portion being used for the museum, and the rear portion for the lecture-room. The museum apartments are 48 by 42 feet. The collection of wild animals and curiosities is very large. The second story is reached by means of two flights of stairs. In the centre of the room is a platform on which are to be exhibited the living curiosities. On the third floor is displayed the collection of J. E. GILBAUGH, of Montreal, comprising shells, minerals, fossils, skeletons, &c. The fourth floor room extends the entire length of the building, being immediately under the Mansard roof. This is intended for the menagerie, and, as the principal weight to be sustained will be here, the floor is supported by eight heavy girders. The lecture-room, at the rear of the museum, is 50 by 58 feet, and is three stories in height. The auditorium comprises orchestra stalls, parquet and two upper tiers, known as the balcony and family circle. Seats are provided for 1,400 persons; but if all standing room is occupied 2,000 persons can be accommodated. The seats are so arranged that an excellent view of the stage can be had from all of them. The fronts of the galleries are highly ornamented, and the front of the proscenium and the ceiling are handsomely frescoed. Around the dome are six allegorical pictures, painted by SCHELL, the scenic artist. The stage is fifty by thirty feet, and is worked on the Parisian style. The green-room and dressing-rooms are in the basement. The place is not a theatre, but a lecture-room, and a fine company of lecturers has been engaged.

Foreign Notes.

Under the heading, "The Theatres in Paris," the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks: "It is interesting and instructive to observe the effect on the Parisian temperament of the present abnormal condition of affairs, which is not calculated to raise the spirits so much as to elevate the tone of political morality. Yet such are the naturally good spirits of the French, that they will rise to the surface. Nothing can destroy their buoyancy, and one of their difficulties is to prevent their irrepressible love of amusement from assuming an appearance of carelessness and transgressing the bounds of good taste. On the whole, however, they seem to arrange matters very creditably. The theatres in Paris, we are told, are opening again, but with various diminutions of light and splendor to intimate the state of sobriety and sadness appropriate to the circumstances of the city. Such pieces as 'Horace' and 'Le Misanthrope' are played at the Comedie Française in plain evening dress. It is at the same time explained that this simplicity of attire arises from no lack of costumes, but entirely from *scrupule de tristesse.* M. PERRIN will give two representations a week, but will use lamps, or even candles, in lighting up the stage, and ladies are requested to come in high dresses and dark colors. This is equivalent to Mr. BUCKSTONE or the late Mr. ROBSON performing in deep mourning in a theatre imperfectly lighted, before an audience decently clothed, or a ballet at the Alhambra, performed by ladies in long garments that trailed upon the floor. There is an old story of a royal personage who went out shooting on the day of his father's death, and, on being remonstrated with for not keeping up appearances, remarked that he 'only shot very small birds.'....Herr R. WAGNER's 'Festgabe,' or 'Festival Gift,' to the centenary of the composer of 'Fidelio,' in December, will shortly be published by Herr E. W. FRITZSCH. It is an oration in the grand style, and a contribution to the philosophy of music, the title being 'Beethoven von Richard Wagner.'"

THE CHILDREN OF THE STREETS.

How City Stray-Aways Are Taken Care Of—Public Munificence Privately Dispensed—Romantic Records of "Missing" Babes.

Among the many of our public charities that challenge the admiration of philanthropic people, there is one that must, in an especial manner, enlist the gratitude of every woman who is a mother. In the upper story of the great marble building located between Mulberry and Mott streets, and known as Police Head-quarters, is situated one of the very many establishments instituted through the charitable instincts of our benevolent public to tenderly care, and motherly provide for, every want that our little stray-away babies may require.

Like all our other benevolent institutions, this, is of course, abused, and what was intended as a temporary refuge for stray-away children, has been partially converted to very different purposes. The primary object of this juvenile refuge was that young children let out to play, and who in their innocent sport might stray away from their homes, might there find refuge and succor, and afterward be reclaimed by their negligent parents. The temptation presented by this public charity was too great to be resisted by the scores of street sinners that find their home in this City. They naturally took advantage of the institution, and for a long time many of the recipients of its bounty were innocent sucklings—babes from two days to a year old. The establishment of the Sisters' Foundling Asylum in Twelfth-street offset this "necessity," and now infants who heretofore were brought to "Head-quarters," there find cradles and quarters. The result is, of course, a great falling off in that particular class of mute applicants, and a proportionately great reduction in the number of infantile admissions. Still, of course, all of that class that are brought there find shelter and refuge. To properly understand the workings of this truly beneficent City Mission, it would, of course, be necessary to have a full and explicit report of its charitable operations, but this is unfortunately denied us.

The good deeds of our people are apparently not thought worthy of record, and their representatives, for some reason, hide the light of their benevolence under an official bushel. There are no statistics as to the particular circumstances connected with the receipt or discharge of their juvenile guests. All that, by the greatest exertion of reportorial inquisitiveness can be gathered, is that "James" So-and-so entered there such a day, and such day was taken away. No records remain as to the circumstances under which he was brought there, or the auspices under which he departed. According to official dictum, enough for the public to know is that a juvenile John Smith, there for a day or two found bed and board, and then, under the maternal mantle, took his departure for streets unknown. Fortunately, however, for the gratification of heavy tax-payers this official silence has a limit. The people in charge are bound to "keep a book." All public people do this. It is at once a testimony of the "fitness," and a sort of proof of their capacity. The matron at Head-quarters keeps just such a record; there is no information in it. It tells you who came there, when they were picked up, when they left, and who took them away. But it tells nothing else—neither the circumstances of the finding, the kind of people to whom they belonged, nor whither they went. Indeed, the matron who has charge of lost children is suspiciously reticent on this point, but is unreservedly, though evidently disguisedly, a foe to all private or religious orphan asylums.

STATISTICS OF THE INSTITUTION.

From the records of the institution available to visitors, it appears that since the 1st of January last, 2,500 children have been taken care of there. They have all been picked up by the Police, and were, of course, generally children of the poor, who were allowed the free license of the streets, and, going beyond the limits of their locality, lost their way. The majority of these little lost ones were from two and a half to five years of age, and, of course, could only in rare cases give any satisfactory account of themselves.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED.

Rich or poor, intelligent or idiotic, they are all supposed to be treated alike. Whenever brought in they are served with the next meal in order, or if, as is often the case, they complain of being hungry, they are at once supplied with food. The rooms assigned them, though on the top floor of the building, are comfortable, airy, well ventilated and scrupulously clean. Their little beds are of the usual iron-frame hospital pattern; there is plenty of clean and comfortable clothing on them; and the place itself lacks nothing, apparently, but a mother's love to make it agreeable and cozy to its young tenants. Canary birds sing in the windows, and between them are suspended baskets of flowers. There is no doubt that many of the little wanderers who are brought there for the first time experience the delight of a cleanly and comfortable bed.

SANITARY PRECAUTIONS.

Of course, very many of them, when they arrive, are filthy beyond description. Adjoining the dormitory there is a bath-room, where such are thoroughly cleansed, and, after being supplied with night-clothing, put to bed.

THE METAMORPHOSIS.

So great a difference does this healthy change make in their appearance, that it often happens that their own fathers and mothers do not know them, and when the little things sit up in bed and are claimed by their natural protectors, the latter are frequently unable to identify them. When a mother, however, happens to be the claimant, mutual recognition is soon established, and, however squalid the home to which it is destined, leaves the institution crowing over the delight of its discovery.

PAY AND PERQUISITES.

The matron has a stipulated salary, but in addition is paid a certain sum for the board of each of her little guests. This latter compensation is, of course, graded according to the age and ability to eat, of each of her juvenile charges.

RULES OF RECLAMATION.

All that is necessary for a parent to reclaim a lost little one that may be taken up and brought here, is to establish a recognition with the child. If any claimant fails to do this, the child is given in charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, with whom thereafter the responsibility of its disposal rests. They, of course, require the most satisfactory proof that those claiming the child are rightfully entitled to its custody, and on being so satisfied, give it up.

Loss of the Schooner Moonlight.

The schooner *Moonlight*, Capt. BRIGGS, sailed from Bull River, South Carolina, on the 12th inst., bound to Wood's Hole, with a cargo of phosphate rock. On the 21st inst. the vessel encountered a gale from north-east, with much rain, which veered to south-east on the 22d inst., with heavy squalls. At 7 P. M. on the latter day when about sixty-five miles from Barnegat, the vessel, which was hove to under a closed reefed foresail and reefed main storm-sail at the time, was struck by a squall, breaking the foremast off flush with the deck, taking with it the head of the mainmast, with everything attached, tearing up the decks, carrying away the bulwarks, stanchions and plank shear forward, causing the sea to pour in with such force that, with three pumps continually at work, it was impossible to keep the vessel free. At noon on the 23d inst., a vessel heaving in sight, the crew concluded to abandon the wreck. The vessel proved to be the brig *Clara Jenkins*, from Malaga, for New-York, Capt. COOMBS, who kindly took off all hands and brought them to this port. Capt. BRIGGS wishes to return thanks to Capt. COOMBS and officers for kindness to himself and crew while on board the *Clara Jenkins*. The *Moonlight* was owned by BENJAMIN FINCH and JOSHUA SAYER, of Newport.

An Exciting Insurance Case in Newark.

The death of FRANCIS O'ILYEN alias, Hoffman, and the circumstances relating to the attempt of his wife to obtain an insurance upon his life from the Amicable Insurance Company are creating great excitement in Newark. O'ILYEN came to Newark sometime in September last, giving his name as Hoffman, stating that he had no family. O'ILYEN appears to have had no occupation, but often obtained the necessaries of life through the aid of a shoe-maker, an acquaintance of his, who lived in the same house with him. The night before his death, the shoe-maker, according to his own statement, invited O'ILYEN to go on a visit to Orange with him, but the invitation was declined. The shoe-maker also claimed to have heard O'ILYEN breathing naturally about midnight as he passed his door on his way to his own apartments. The next day he (O'ILYEN) was found dead in his bed. The County Physician viewed the body, and gave a permit for his burial, but no inquest or investigation was held. The next day a woman came from New-York, claiming to be his wife, and took charge of his remains. A day or two after she applied to the Amicable Life Insurance Company of New-York for the payment of a policy of insurance for $13,000, which she had upon her husband's life. The Company's suspicion was excited on learning that the woman had formerly obtained the payment of a policy of $3,000 upon the life of a former husband, coupled with the fact of her professed ignorance of O'ILYEN's whereabouts until the very day of his death. An investigation was made, and the body exhumed for examination. The shoe-maker suddenly disappeared when he learned of the intentions of the Company. The result of the analysis of the stomach has been kept secret by the Company.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

There are fifty-two Southern Methodist churches in Maryland, nearly all of which have been built or purchased within five years.

Chicago has a Ladies' Christian Union which, during the past year, has obtained situations for 2,352 young women.

A minister in Wisconsin preaches for $400 and takes his pay in trade. His cash receipts of salary last year were less than $14.

The church at Lockport, N. Y., Dr. WISNER, pastor, presents the largest increase of members of any Presbyterian church in the United States for the last year—227.

The Cumberland Presbyterians are now grouped in twenty-four Synods, with ninety-nine Presbyteries. Their ordained ministers number 1,113.

The Presbyterian Church of Ireland has 126,000 members, with an annual income from the British Government of £24,000. It reports 1,094 Sabbath-schools; 8,000 teachers, and 16,850 scholars.

Judge WM. H. CAMPBELL was ordained deacon by Bishop DAVIS, at Andersonville, S. C., on Saturday, Oct. 15. Mr. CAMPBELL has accepted the rectorship of St. John's, Winsboro, and expects to remove thither shortly.

The Missouri Synod of the Old School Presbyterian Church has decided to preserve its organization independent both of the United and the Southern Presbyterian. Hence another religious asteroid.

The Episcopal diocese of Illinois is to be subdivided, the line of demarcation crossing the State in such manner as to include almost exactly half of the State population in each diocesan district.

In the Indian Mission Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which recently held its annual session, there are fifty-four local preachers, some of whom are Indians, and 4,499 members. Over $386 were collected for missionary purposes.

The Presbyterian Church of Jamaica, Long Island, is the oldest organization of the Presbyterian denomination in the country. It dates back to 1670. Rev. Mr. LOUIS LANNPINON, who has recently been installed, is the twenty-first pastor.

Professor NOAH PORTER says that the reason why clergymen are so generally selected as professors and teachers in colleges is two fold: First, that the men best qualified by special culture are oftener found in the clerical profession, and second, that the profession of teaching is akin to that of the clergymen in the smallness of its pay, and the unselfish patience which it involves.

The financial statement of the Domestic Committee of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States shows the receipts to have been $134,985 18. The receipts during the year for general purposes were $95,987 30; the expenses $127,854 01, leaving a deficit of $31,866 71. The whole amount of deficiency, Oct. 1, 1870, $28,216 97.

The Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* says that Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER H. VINTON was instantly cured of chewing tobacco by a young miss of twelve, to whom he was giving good advice about Lent. She said: "Pshaw! don't preach self-denial to me when you have your mouth full of nasty tobacco!" The reverend gentleman turned aside his head, removed the odious weed from his mouth, and has never since tasted it.

The well-known religious journal, the New-York *Evangelist*, has passed entirely into the hands of Rev. Dr. HENRY M. FIELD, who has been for many years its senior editor, and is now its sole editor and proprietor. His late partner, Rev. Mr. CRAIGHEAD, is with his family in Europe. The *Evangelist* is one of the oldest papers in the City, being in fact one of the landmarks of the New-York Press. It has gained largely by the union of the Presbyterian Church, which in wealth, intelligence and general influence is not second to any religious denomination in the country.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Attempted Suicide by a Boy Charged With Stealing—Killed by Liquor—Coroners' Inquests and Police Court Complaints.

HENRY JAMES BUSHELL, aged sixteen years, living at No. 427 East Fourteenth-street, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday, by taking oxalic acid, but the dose was insufficient to effect his purpose, and he is considered out of danger by the physicians of Bellevue Hospital, where he is under treatment. He gave as a reason for the act that his father had accused him of theft.

ANDREW RILEY, of No. 10 Warren-street, Brooklyn, was knocked down, yesterday, in Chatham-street, near Baxter-street, by car No. 54 Avenue B line, and was severely injured. He was taken to Park Hospital.

A new issue of an old counterfeit of the twenty dollar bills of the National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New-York, has just been discovered, and reported to the Police for general information.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest yesterday in the case of JOHN T. GERAGHTY, aged fifteen, who died suddenly at No. 243 East Thirty-second-street. It was supposed that death resulted from injuries sustained by a fall, but the post-mortem examination made by Dr. JOHN BEACH showed that it was from excessive alcoholic drink. Two of the witnesses, named PATRICK SMITH and THOMAS SHERIDAN, testified that they saw the deceased drink copiously from the tap of a liquor barrel in the saloon of MICHAEL GOWNLEY, in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue. He afterward climbed into a wagon near by to sleep, but was forced to get out again by illness, and fell as he did so. Death had occurred in less than two hours after he drank the liquor.

JOSEPH DEMAISON was arrested, yesterday, in an intoxicated condition, and was found in possession of a loaded revolver and a pair of brass knuckles. As the latter is classed as a concealed weapon, the prisoner was held for trial by Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs.

JOSEPHINE MCMULLEN was held for trial, yesterday, by Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs, for stealing $43 from MICHAEL SWEENEY, at No. 4 Roosevelt-street.

ROBERT H. WEBB and JAMES M. WILSON employes of FRENCH & WARD, No. 17 White-street, were arrested, yesterday, on a charge of stealing thirty Cardigan jackets, of the value of $75, which they gave to WM. H. WILLINGHAST, not yet arrested. Alderman COMAN held the prisoners for trial.

An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner ROLLINS, in the case of KEARNS RYAN, who died in Bellevue Hospital of injuries sustained on the 11th ult., by a quantity of building materials falling upon him in Park-place. A verdict of accidental death was duly rendered.

A German, name unknown, fell down a flight of stairs in KRESS' brewery in Fifty-fourth-street, while intoxicated, and died from a fracture of the skull.

Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of JAMES ARMSTRONG, aged thirteen, who was killed by a barrel of apples rolling over him from an express wagon. The boy was a truant from school at the time he was injured.

THOMAS FOX was arraigned before Commissioner DAVENPORT, yesterday, on a charge of attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 bill on ROBERT GILBRIDE, at his saloon, at No. 311 Water-street. He was held for examination.

PHILO FIELDS, proprietor of a gambling-saloon at No. 653 Broadway, and several of his employes and assistants, were arrested, on Friday evening, on the complaint of SIMON REITER, a guest at Hild's Hotel, on a charge of defrauding him out of $45. The prisoners were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice COX. They were all discharged, with the exception of FIELDS, who was held in the sum of $500 to answer.

Arrest of an Alleged Defaulter.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 25.

Deputy-Sheriff GIBNER, who has recently gone into the detective business quite extensively for an officer in his position, returned from Pittsburg, yesterday, having in charge BENJAMIN F. BARRY, formerly an employe of the New-York Life Insurance Company, from which Company he is accused of having embezzled several hundred dollars, while acting as its agent at this point. A requisition for BARRY's arrest was sent to Gov. HAYES by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and intrusted to Mr. GIBNER, who traveled over most of this State and a considerable portion of Pennsylvania in search of his man. He finally apprehended him at Pittsburg, and brought him back to Cincinnati in triumph.

A MODERN TRADE-PALACE.

Lord & Taylor's New Building—Descriptive Details of the Interior and Exterior—Opening of the New Store.

It is fast becoming a test of commercial standing to own one's own business palace. This laudable ambition among business men has worked wonderful transformations on Broadway, though it is scarcely ten years since it became in any degree general; and promises to be the leading agent in correcting that tendency to build on single lots, which, generally operative until 1860, has converted Broadway into a thoroughfare of slices of buildings, of variable height, set one against another, without regard to harmony proper, or even to harmonious contrast. Fifteen years ago the leading hotels constituted almost the only exceptions of this rule. Then the great dry-goods importers began to erect for themselves. Banks, insurance companies, and other corporations, were quick to emulate, and the result appears in numerous structures, which, representing the footprints of progress, industrial, commercial and artistic, may be termed new landmarks in contradistinction from the vestige bones of the last century, generally designated as old landmarks.

The impulse thus given to building industry has resulted in unprecedented activity; and considerable advance in boldness, freedom, and originality of design has ensued in logical order. Not less than a couple of dozens of these palaces of business—palaces they are, indeed, though the term is hackneyed by application to anything nowadays—have been erected during the past two years, and half a dozen more are now in progress on Broadway and other thoroughfares.

The latest completion of this kind is the new edifice, corner of Broadway and Twentieth street, in which hereafter will be conducted the retail trade of the firm of LORD & TAYLOR. The house (as Mr. DICKENS expresses it) is more than any other identified with New-York City, having been founded in 1833 in what is now an excessively down-town street. In 1855 the present Grand-street (east of the Bowery) building was occupied by the firm. It was originally 80 by 100 feet, but has since been enlarged to 100 by 100 feet. In 1860 the house occupied the still splendid landmark of progress—80 by 100 feet—at the corner of Broadway and Grand-street, which will be used hereafter as a wholesale house. Ten years have slipped past, during which the retail trade has moved year by year up-townward, and to-morrow the firm opens the new temple of dry goods at the corner of Broadway and Twentieth-street.

The new building is in some respects the most remarkable recently erected. There is, indeed, not another like it, except the new iron erection at the corner of Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street, which was copied in material points from the design of Mr. GILES. It is wholly of iron, and exhibits better, perhaps, than any previous attempt, the capacity of iron for effects of its own in building. Critics have generally no great fancy for the material, and certainly in the general working of it there has been ground enough for objection. Still, being comparatively inexperienced, it has made its way, not only as a material for fronts, but for whole structures. The building under consideration is honest—proclaims itself to be iron at a glance. Its profusion of ornament and minute rococo workmanship—in a word, its wealth of filigree acknowledges with all honesty what it is made of, and could not have been done in stone for millions, while it has been wrought in iron at the moderate cost of $500,000. Its success lies exactly where lay that of Sir JOSEPH PAXTON, in the great iron and glass structure of the first London Exposition—that is, in the eminent harmony between materials and form of working. Breaking loose from all conventional forms adopted from masonry, Mr. GILES has produced a result at once novel, symmetrical and honest.

The building belongs to no style, and could be classed as Renaissance only by an exceedingly loose application of the term. It is independent, nondescript, original—yet pleasantly so, and, therefore, to be regarded as successful. Occupying a very conspicuous corner, the designer could not have been offered a better opportunity to produce something effective; and, unlike some who could be mentioned, he has been equal to the demands of the opportunity. The Broadway and Twentieth-street corner is cut off octagonally, columns and projections being managed very skillfully. The several stories at this point recede a trifle from story to story—seven feet in all from top to bottom—and, by running this part of the roof higher, simulating a tower, the effect has been rendered both bold and beautiful.

The general conception of the main entrance, on Broadway, appears to be imitated from that of the old store at the Grand-street corner. There is the same immense semicircular phiz of glazing, though the form is slightly varied. The fronts are cut up into numberless clinging columns, and projections, and balconies, which would be exceedingly displeasing in stone, but seems not out of place in iron. In fact, the decoration is profuse, though airy and graceful, and merits more than anything else the appellation of iron lace-work.

The whole is broken into stories thus: First story, 18½ feet; second, 16½ feet; third, 15 feet; fourth, 15 feet; roof, Mansard, 15 feet. A basement dipping 11½ feet underneath completes the specification. From walk to roof-level it is 92 feet. The Broadway front is 110 feet long; the Twentieth-street front 128 feet—depth of party-wall, 152 feet.

The interior fittings are what they should be—heavy, substantial and expensive, but cut up into filigree and carving. The vestibule, Broadway entrance, is paved with variegated marbles. The entrance itself is imposing, and constituted by a portico twelve feet high, twenty-five feet long, and twelve feet in width. The main store is a magnificent hall, fitted up in black-walnut and ash, two sections at the left being devoted to gentlemen's goods, and the rest to ladies' *et ceteras*, as gloves, collars, cuffs and fancy goods. In the rear is the dark-room, now necessary in every first-class store, for the exhibition of goods by gas-light.

The second floor is devoted mostly to ready-made suits of all kinds and cost, from walking-dresses of $100 and upward to bridal toilets of $600 to $1,000. More expensive toilets will be made or imported to order; but the fact is illustrative of the great metamorphosis which has been wrought in the trade during the past ten years. Formerly, ready-made suits for ladies were almost unknown; now a lady can procure an outfit at two hours' notice as easily as a gentleman, though not perhaps at as moderate cost. Cloths and carpetings form a part of the stock on this floor, while the more expensive silks and dry goods form a part of that on the ground floor. The third floor will be occupied as a storage-room for stock in general, and the fourth as a work-room. The firm expect to stock the new edifice at a cost of rather less than $1,500,000.

It should be stated *en passant* that the building is duly provided with elevators. There are three in all—one, passenger, propelled by a steam-engine; one, freight, propelled by a second engine, and one worked by hand for small packages. The building is heated by steam, of course.

The weight of ornamentation has been expended on the ground and first floors. The seats along the counters are of new pattern and covered with green velvet, on both floors; and on the upper one the western wall is adorned with elegant wardrobes for the packing of delicate fabrics. The whole details of the work have been conducted under the supervision of Mr. JAMES H. GILES, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, who, although limited to the use of iron as a material, has made the most of the opportunity.

The opening to invited guests took place last evening, under the superintendence of Mr. SAMUEL LORD, Jr., and Mr. JOHN W. MARVIN, assistant manager. The general public will have an opportunity to inspect the new stock on Monday.

Fair of the Brooklyn Church of the Mediator.

The second annual Fair of the Episcopal Church of the Mediator will be opened at the hall on Washington-street, Brooklyn, opposite the Brooklyn Institute, on Tuesday next, and will continue for four days. Rev. Mr. REED, the pastor, and the ladies of the congregation, have been unremitting in their efforts to pay off the church debt during the past year, to aid in which this second Fair is held. Among the ladies of the congregation most active in this, as in the Fair of last year, are Mrs. SHUTE, Mrs. WAITE and Mrs. JOHN JOHNSON. Mrs. JOHNSON proved successful last year in drawing the largest amount of proceeds at the Fair from her fancy table, the furnishing of which was chiefly out of her own means, and as she is determined to be equally successful in the present Fair, she will welcome contributions from her personal friends and those of the church, either at her house, at No. 86 York-street, corner of Jay, or at the Fair after its opening.

This congregation has recently taken possession of Old St. Ann's Church, in Washington-street, corner of Prospect.

The Foundling Hospital Fair—Closing Scenes—The Prizes.

The very successful Fair, held at the armory of the Twenty-second Regiment, for the benefit of the Foundling Hospital, was brought to a close last evening. The large hall was densely crowded during the night.

The scene was a most animated one, the Fair being enlivened by, the moving about of gay parties of ladies and gentlemen, the ringing of bells by amateur auctioneers, the popping of pistols in the shooting-gallery, and music of the piano in the orchestra. Up to 12 o'clock the hall was well filled, and from time to time a fair lady might be seen retiring from the stalls, the fortunate winner of a beautiful vase, a mirror, a vase or other costly prize, and hundreds of the future wives and mothers of New-York were made happy by the possession of an elegantly-dressed up doll almost life size. In various parts of the room portly gentlemen mounted on stands disposed of prizes by lottery, and in one corner gay and festive groups had pleasant little parties, seated at tables, with palatable refreshments.

Among the prizes won were: A wagon, worth $1,400, won by Mr. JOSEPH DUNN; a diamond ring, worth $1,600, won by Mr. P. C. MEEHAN; A locket, "Rock of Ages," worth $1,500, set in diamonds, by M. CHEVALIER; a piano, by Miss QUIN; a billiard-table, by JOHN CLANCY; a pair of bracelets, by JOHN CONNOR; sleigh and bells, worth $300, won by WM. ASHMAN, No. 13 Fulton Market, victualer; toilet set, Mrs. JOSEPH REILLY.

The "Post-office" realized $265. The amount received at the door and by the various stalls, &c., must have been very large, and there can be no doubt but that the Fair was in every respect a brilliant success.

Immigration for the Week.

The statistics of immigration show that very few alien passengers arrived at this port during last week, as compared with previous weeks. The total immigration is only 1,641, as follows:

Nov. 19.	Steamer Acadia, Marseilles	29
Nov. 19.	Steamer City of Mexico, Vera Cruz	1
Nov. 20.	Steamer City of Limerick, Liverpool	53
Nov. 20.	Steamer City of Port-au-Prince, Port-au-Prince	1
Nov. 20.	Ship Alexander Marshal, Liverpool	176
Nov. 21.	Steamer City of Brooklyn, Liverpool	503
Nov. 21.	Steamer North America, Rio Janeiro	1
Nov. 21.	Steamer Wisconsin, Liverpool	285
Nov. 22.	Brig Ann, La Roche, Africa	1
Nov. 22.	Brig Augustura, Ciudad Bolivar	2
Nov. 23.	Steamer Westphalia, Hamburg	305
Nov. 25.	Steamer Britannia, Glasgow	82
Nov. 26.	Steamer Australia, Glasgow	222
Total		1,641

A Boy Stabbed by a Playmate—Stabbing Affray in a Liquor Saloon.

EDWARD CASSIDY, of No. 57 West Eighteenth-street, aged twelve years, had a quarrel, last night, with a boy named O'KEEFE, when the latter stabbed him in the leg with a knife, inflicting a severe wound, and escaped arrest.

ANDREW RYAN, of Twenty-seventh-street and Tenth-avenue, was stabbed in the arm, last night, by an unknown man, in a liquor-store near his residence.

Mr. BRENTANO, No. 33 Union-square, has received a large supply of foreign papers by the latest mails, including the *Graphic*, the *Illustrated London News*, *Punch*, the *Saturday Review*, and *Nature*. The great newsman's Christmas stock is also beginning to come in.

One of the handsomest stores in this City will be thrown open to the public on Monday morning, with one of the finest assortments of dry goods in this City. The name of LORD & TAYLOR is a sufficient guarantee for saying that the assortment is not surpassed by any in the City. The store is at the corner of Broadway and 20th-st.—*Mail.*

HAZARD & CASWELL's cod liver oil is the best.—*Advertisement.*

Special Notice.

A.—SUNDAY MORNING
THE RUSSIAN VAPOR BATHS,
Nos. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., one block from Broadway, remain open for gentlemen from 7 to 12 A. M. Other days, open from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Ladies' hours (daily) 10 to 12 A. M.
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Don't Lose Your Hair.

For falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching, ringworm, eczema, or any cutaneous disease of the head apply to Dr. B. C. PERRY, the skillful dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., who cures those diseases with special prescriptions.

Unnatural Redness

Of the nose, black worms or grubs, pimply eruptions and blotched disfigurations on the face are positively cured by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

Dr. Johnson's Tooth-Powder, as a delightful mouth-cleanser and tooth-preserver, has no equal.

MARRIED.

KING—BALLIN.—On Wednesday, Nov. 23, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. J. Lyons, DAVID JAMES KING to ADELAIDE, daughter of Eugene S. Ballin.

PUTNEY—EDMONDS.—On Thursday, Nov. 24, by Rev. Alexander McLean, WILLIAM B. PUTNEY, Esq., to EMMA L. EDMONDS, both of New-York.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Thursday, Nov. 17, in New-York, WILLIAM BARNES, a native of England, late of Nova Scotia, aged 36 years.

BASSINI.—At his residence, Irvington, N. J., on Saturday, the 26th inst., CARLO BASSINI, aged 58 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURKE.—On Friday, Nov. 25, REDMOND BURKE, in his 66th year.

The relatives and friends are affectionately invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 329 East 49th-st., on Sunday, Nov. 27, at 4 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Machpela County, N. J., for interment.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

BUSSING.—On the 24th inst., after a short illness, CORNELIUS W. BUSSING, eldest son of Robert S. and Mary K. Bussing, aged 20 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 142 Montague-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 27th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BOTSFORD.—Suddenly, on Friday evening, of apoplexy, STEPHEN BOTSFORD, in the 64th year of his age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 138 East 54th-st., at 3 P. M., on Sunday.

FEUCHTWANGER.—On Wednesday morning, 23d inst., AUGUSTA, wife of Dr. Lewis Feuchtwanger.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 18 West 35th-st., on Sunday morning, 27th inst., at 10 o'clock.

HICKS.—On board of the ship *Agra*, off Batavia, July 5, of consumption, SAMUEL HICKS, eldest son of the late John H. and Frances Hicks, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Monday, the 28th inst., at 10½ A. M.

LORD.—On Saturday morning, 26th inst., FRANK P. LORD, aged 38 years, son of Eleazer Lord.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father-in-law, W. C. Templeton, are invited to attend his funeral from Grace Church, Nyack, N. Y., on Tuesday, 29th inst., at 1 P. M.

MARTINE.—At Tarrytown, on Thursday, Nov. 24, MATILDA, wife of Theodore Martine.

Funeral will take place from St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Tarrytown, on Monday, 28th inst., at 12½ P. M. Carriages will be in readiness to meet the 11 A. M. train from New-York via Hudson River Railroad.

MILLARD.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Nov. 23, THOMAS MILLARD, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 582 Lafayette-av., near Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

PANON.—In London, on the 16th inst., MARIUS PANON, in the 72d year of his age, formerly a well-known resident of this City, highly esteemed for his strict integrity and mercantile honor.

SAWYER.—On Friday, Nov. 25, SYLVESTER J. SAWYER, M. D., aged 42 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence No. 419 Broome-st., on Monday afternoon at 1 P. M.

SAGEMAN.—On Friday, Nov. 25, FREDERICK W. SAGEMAN, in the 22d year of his age.

His friends and the relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Mr. John McCaffil, No. 326 Lexington-av., on Monday, Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

STOOPS.—On Friday, Nov. 25, of inflammation of the lungs, GEORGE, youngest child of George and Mary Stoops, aged two years six months and fifteen days.

Funeral services at No. 158 West 18th-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn Cemetery on Monday morning by the 9:30 train.

WILLIAMS.—On Saturday, Nov. 26, at No. 52 Willow-st., Brooklyn, ANNA PAULINE, wife of Ephraim Williams, of Stonington, Conn.

Funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, Stonington, on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 29, at 2½ o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—WHITE French china dinner sets, 175 pieces, best quality, $39 50.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Colored and gilt French china dinner sets, $70 and upwards.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Parisian granite dinner sets, 165 pieces, $24.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—White French china tea sets, 44 pieces, $6 60.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Colored and gilt French china tea sets, 44 pieces, $9 50.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Cut and engraved table glass at about half price.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Silver-plated castors, 6 cut bottles, $5 50.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—Silver-plated tea sets, 6 pieces, handsomely engraved, $39.

QUITTING BUSINESS.—French china mantle vases, card receivers, jardineres, cologne sets, &c., &c., at half price.

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NICOL & DAVIDSON,
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having engaged their French Goods before the war interfered with the manufacturers, are offering
AT VERY LOW PRICES
50 PACKAGES OF WHITE CHINA, DECORATED CHINA, GLASSWARE, REAL BRONZES, COMPOSITION BRONZES, CLOCKS, MANTEL SETS, JARDINIERES, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, BISQUE FIGURES, &c.
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Taking the events of the day as the subject and the text for religious comments, THE EVANGELIST furnishes in every number a careful summary of
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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach SUNDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the morning discourse—*The Dutiful Son.* All are invited.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Clergyman in charge.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD will preach. Strangers cordially invited.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SERMONS in behalf of the New-York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, by Rev. WM. F. MORGAN, D. D., in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., at 7½ o'clock. No collection will be made, the sole object of this course being to bring the work and the needs of this Society more thoroughly to the knowledge of Churchmen in this City.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. W. HORNE will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. GEO. W. COLLORD at 7½ o'clock P. M. A prayer-meeting will follow the evening services. The seats are all free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, 6th and 7th avs.—The Plymouth Baptist Church will worship with this Church SUNDAY next. Preaching 10½ A. M. by Rev. Dr. WESCOTT, and 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, in a sermon before the Young People's Christian Association of the Church.

THE FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in 34th-st., west of Broadway and 6th-av., Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D., Pastor.—Divine service in this church during the Winter months will be commenced at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evenings—readings from the Old Testament; lessons from the life of the Prophet Elisha.

TRINITY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West 34th-st., near 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, the 27th inst., by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. FOSS. MORNING at 10½ o'clock, EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Subject for the evening—*The Kind of Piety Needed in Cities.*

REV. CHARLES T. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Plimpton Building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Universalist View of God.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

MADISON-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner 31st-st.—Rev. J. F. ELDER, Pastor. Rev. WAYLAND HOYT will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35th-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., (who has just returned from Europe,) will officiate and preach both MORNING and EVENING.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS.

REV. B. K. PIERCE, D. D., WILL PREACH in St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., near 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, 1870, at 7½ P. M. Young People's prayer-meeting at 6½. Seats free.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURES AT STEINWAY HALL.—The lecture on SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, will be delivered by OLIVER DYER, Esq. Subject—*How to Get to Heaven; in the Name of the Only Begotten Son of God.*

TRINITY PARISH.—DIVINE SERVICE will be celebrated in the several Chapels of this Parish on the EVENING of Advent SUNDAY, Nov. 27, and on every SUNDAY EVENING thereafter until further notice, at 7½ o'clock, to wit: St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway, between Fulton and Vesey sts.; St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., between Beach and Laight sts.; Trinity Chapel, West 25th-st., near Broadway; Chapel of St. Chrysostom, 7th-av., corner of 39th-st.; Chapel of St. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Houston and Prince sts. At the above services all the seats are free.

ADVENT LECTURES IN ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 8th-st., 1870.—The following lectures will be delivered in St. Ann's Church, by Rev. THOMAS S. PRESTON, on the SUNDAY EVENINGS of Advent. On these evenings vespers will commence at 7½ o'clock: I. SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 27—*The Temporal Power of the Pope.* II. SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 4—*Auricular Confession.* III. SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 11—*The Doctrine of Purgatory.* IV. SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 18—*The Doctrine of Indulgences.* Doors open at 6¾ P. M. Vespers commence at 7½ P. M.

SERMONS FOR YOUNG MEN AT Church of the Holy Communion, West 20th-st., corner 6th-av.—The first sermon of the course will be delivered on ADVENT SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, by Rev. HENRY C. POTTER, D. D., Rector of Grace Church. Other eminent clergymen of the City have promised to preach on the succeeding Sunday evenings in Advent. Young men are especially invited to attend. Seats all free. Hour of service, 7½.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, near 5th-av., commences a series of discourses on revivals, SABBATH MORNING, 10½ o'clock; and at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING will preach the first in the regular course of Sunday-evening discourses to the young people. Theme—*Woman Fallen.* Seats free.

BIBLE QUESTION.—REV. OSCAR HUGO will preach SUNDAY EVENING in East Baptist Church, corner Gouverneur and Madison sts., Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Pastor. In the MORNING Mr. HUGO preaches in Harlem Baptist Church, Rev. E. LUCAS, Pastor. Subject—*Protestant Rights in Roman Catholic Countries.*

THE THIRD OF A COURSE OF lectures in aid of the mission work of St. Ann's Free Church for deaf mutes will be given in the Sunday-school room, 18th-st., near 5th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D. Subject—*The Gentleman.* Admittance, 50 cents.

SPIRITUALISM.—SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., IN the hall south-west corner 8th-av. and 15th-st. Startling manifestations are witnessed here every SUNDAY, proving conclusively that spirits do hold converse with mortals, encouraging and wooing them onward toward their heavenly home. Seats free.

WHAT THINK YE OF CHRIST, WHOSE SON IS HE?—An appeal to the supernatural evidence. Two sermons on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 20 and 27, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., by Rev. U. T. TRACY. Service at 3½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching on SUNDAY at the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; and at 7½ a Thanksgiving service. Preaching at the Missions, corner of Water and Dover sts., and No. 275 West-st., at 3½ P. M.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A PUBLIC meeting in behalf of the City Mission will be held SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Tabernacle Congregational Church, 6th-av., corner of 34th-st. Rev. Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL, and Rev. GEO. J. MINGINS will take part in the services.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—The Pastor, R. M. STRATTON, will preach SABBATH MORNING at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Evening subject—*The Intermediate Life.* Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder J. B. COOK, at 10½ A. M. Subjects—*Man's Failure to Bless or Govern the World.* At 3 P. M.—*What Think ye of Christ? or the Divine Remedy to Rescue Man from Sin and Death.*

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M. and at the conclusion of the evening sermon.

ALLEN-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Delancey and Rivington sts.—Rev. WM. MCALLISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and Rev. W. WILLIAMS at 3 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1½ P. M. Young People's prayer meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH to young people in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING. The monthly meeting of the Sabbath-school at 3½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting in the evening. A cordial invitation to all.

UNIVERSALISM.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will preach, THIS (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., one of a series of expository sermons upon "The Universalist Belief." Subject—*The Universalist Idea of Heaven.*

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sermon in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. JAS. D. WILSON. In the EVENING by the Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of New-York, Rev. WM. M. PAXTON, D. D.

HOW TO WAR AND HOW TO WIN.—The fourth in this course of lectures to young people will be delivered by Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., on SUNDAY EVENING in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av. and 42d-st., at 7½ o'clock.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., near 5th-av., T. ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., on SABBATH. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evening.

CHELSEA PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., near 9th-av.—Rev. Dr. BUCHANAN, late of Milwaukee, will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The public are cordially invited.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. General prayer-meeting, 3½ P. M. Evening service commences at 7 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, CORner Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. WARREN CUDWORTH will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½. Subject, evening—*Heaven, Is it a State or a Place?*

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held every SUNDAY in the new chapel of the Institution at 3 P. M. Singing by the children. WM. F. BARNARD, Superintendent.

REV. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D., lately from Paris, will preach in the Westminster Presbyterian Church, corner of 1st-place and Clinton-st., Brooklyn, on SABBATH, the 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MCARTHUR, every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

REV. J. H. PRICE, D. D., WILL preach on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner 8th-av. and 37th-st. Friends and strangers are invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Rev. Mr. HAUGH will preach at 10½ A. M.; Rev. L. S. WEED at 7 P. M. Subject—*Burning Camp and Smoking Furnace.* Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

"BEHOLD, HE COMETH WITH CLOUDS!"—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Time, Manner and Object of Christ's Second Advent.*

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28TH-ST.—Mr. THOMAS GALES FORSTER will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists SUNDAY at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Sociable, Saturday evening, Dec. 3, at 8 o'clock.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av., Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Divine service at 10½ A. M., and children's church at 3½ P. M. No service on SABBATH EVENING. The Rector will preach at each service.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th.av.—SUNDAY, Confirmation at 7½ A. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 10½ A. M. and 2½ P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M. Catechetical instruction at 4 P. M.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH side of 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching by Rev. FRED. EVANS, Pastor, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism celebrated in the evening. Strangers provided with seats.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th-st and 9th-av.—SUNDAY services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. EVENING sermons on *The Apostolic Age.* Rev. J. T. LUNDY, D. D., Rector; Rev. W. F. LEWIS, assistant.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., MORNING 10½, and by Rev. GEORGE B. CHEEVER, D. D., 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH, Bleecker, corner of Morton-st.—The Pastor, Rev. JOHN LOVE, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Baptism at the close of the evening service. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 5th-av. and 10th-st.—Divine service and sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, the 27th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited. Seats free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DR. PRICE, RECTOR OF ST. Stephen's Episcopal Church, will preach at the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Seats free.

ST. SACRAMENT MISSION, NO. 1,282 Broadway, near 34th-st.—Sermon on SUNDAY EVENING, by Rev. J. D. BRADLEY. Services at 7 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 8 P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Trenor's Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*A Plea for the Ungrateful.*

CRYSTAL PALACE.—PLOTS AND SINGLE lots in the immediate vicinity of the projected Crystal Palace for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

UNITY CHAPEL, (FOURTH UNITARIAN Society,) 128th-st., west of 4th-av., Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Pastor.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, 7th-av., near 34th-st.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. Dr. MCVICKAR will preach.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE OR LEASE, AN eligible pew in Dr. Hall's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st. Address, stating terms and location, Post-office Box No. 1,478.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Close of the First Decade of Ball-Playing.

Brief Review of the Past Season—The Play of Professionals and Amateurs—The Championship Question.

There is no out-door sport in which all classes of our people can so fully participate, or one which has so few objectionable surroundings, as the national game of base-ball; and no season in the brief history of the game has more conclusively shown the fact of its great popularity with our people than the season which has just closed. Base-ball started on its voyage of life in 1860, for its existence prior to that year may be said to have amounted only to a series of trial trips, as it were, preparatory for its great trip around the civilized world. In 1860, what we now term "amateur" playing was then in its glory. In that year the Excelsior Club of Brooklyn—ranking second to none in social standing at any time—then occupied the highest position in the country as the leading exemplars of the beauties of the game; and during that year the Excelsior Club did more to establish base-ball on a permanent and reputable footing than had before been attempted by any other organization, the veteran Knickerbocker Club of this City—the social equals of the Excelsiors—having been more limited in their sphere of operations. The advent of CREIGHTON—the ball-player *par excellence* of the period—during that memorable year, with the accompanying brilliant career of the Excelsior nine, would have been promptly followed by the strenuous efforts of rival organizations during ensuing seasons but for the inauguration of the great rebellion, in 1861, which, of course, materially interfered with the progress of base-ball; indeed, in effect it put it back several years, and it was not until 1864 that the game began to recover its lost ground. In that year, however, the great struggle for the honors of the championship was commenced, all prior contests for the title having been merely nominal battles for something which had only a questionable existence; for up to 1864 the circle of the base-ball arena did not extend far beyond the place of its christening, if not of its birth, viz.: New-York. In 1864, the system of professional ball-playing began to openly manifest itself, for though previously in existence to some extent, it had not been prominently brought into public notice. With this new system came the real struggle for the championship title. Since then professional base-ball playing has been officially recognized as a legitimate occupation; and no doubt the distinction of classes which now exists will prevail as long as the game is known. Unfortunately, certain evils have followed in the train of professional ball-playing, which, if not checked in their progress, will ultimately so damage the reputation of the fraternity as to materially interfere with the future welfare of the game.

A REVIEW OF THE SEASON.

The brilliant success of the noted Red Stocking nine of the Cincinnati Club in 1869 was the incentive to the establishment of rival nines not only in New-York, Philadelphia and other leading cities, but especially in Chicago, where the most strenuous exertions were made to organize a nine which should grasp the palm of superiority from the victorious Cincinnati Club. In the East, too, the desire to regain the laurels of 1869, which had been so creditably won from the older clubs by the comparatively new nine of the Western club, led to more than ordinary efforts to strengthen the nines of the Eastern organizations so as to recover their lost prestige.

In this vicinity the first event of the season worthy of note was the signal defeat of the professional nine of the Mutual Club by the amateur players of the Star Club, in Brooklyn, early in May, the Stars winning by a score of 14 to 3. The Atlantics, in the same month, defeated the Stars by a score of 8 to 1, and thereby regained somewhat of the ground lost by the professionals. In June, the visit of the Red Stockings created quite an excitement in base-ball circles in the Metropolis, as many as from 8,000 to 10,000 spectators witnessing their games in Brooklyn. Their defeat by the Atlantics on the 14th of June was an event which was telegraphed to all parts of the country as the leading item of news of the day. This victory placed the Atlantics in a higher position than they had occupied for years previous, but they foolishly threw away the golden opportunity and lost all their vantage ground the week following by carelessly losing a game with the Athletics by a score of 19 to 3.

In July the new White Stocking nine of the Chicago Club visited New-York to test its strength with our clubs, but, though, they had previously defeated every club they had encountered, when they met the Atlantic, Mutual and Athletic clubs they found out that they were not properly organized, for the main object they had in view was to defeat the Red Stockings, so they went home to repair damages, and even on the occasion of the return games at Chicago, they were again badly defeated, their misfortunes in this way culminating in their defeat by the Mutuals in July, by the remarkable score of 9 to 0. Just about this time the nine were the recipients of an amount of abuse from the local Chicago journals, as unmerited as has been the fulsome praises of the nine from the same source since their questionable triumphs over the Red Stockings. The fault of the Chicago organization was in not having a harmonious nine for one thing, and in playing with a rubber ball for another. When both errors were corrected success attended their efforts. In July, too, the Mutual Club of New-York, which had been rather under a cloud previously, adopted the experts' ball and began a career of success on the field which culminated in their winning the champion whip-pennant from the Atlantic Club, and their ultimately closing their regular series of games with a record of victory over every strong nine in the country except the Red Stockings. Had they stopped then and rested upon their laurels it would have been better for their season's record; but tempted by the promise of large gate-money receipts they entered upon a series of "exhibition" contests, and the result was a succession of defeats at the hands of the Chicago "White Stockings," the Cincinnati "Red Stockings," and the Philadelphia Athletics, by which they have lost all the prestige they had so creditably won up to the closing of September. In fact in grasping at the shadow they lost the substance.

The closing month of the season saw the Atlantics win another game from the Red Stockings after the latter had in succession defeated the Athletics, Mutuals and Haymakers on their second tour East. But without further comment we give below a synopsis of the play of the leading professional clubs together, which will plainly show which club is fairly entitled to the palm of supremacy in playing skill. In regard to the right to fly the whip-pennant, that is claimed by the Chicago nine and by the Mutuals, the latter still flying the flag won from the Atlantics.

The appended statistics are from the scores of games in which these professional clubs have played with each other:

Clubs.	Games lost.	Games won.	Average.
Cincinnati, "Red Stockings"	6	14	14
Chicago, "White Stockings"	7	13	13.2
Athletic, "Blue Stockings"	8	16	15.10
Union, "Haymakers"	10	7	14.10
Forest City, Cleveland	10	4	11.13
Forest City, Rockford	11	6	13.9
Mutual, "Green Stockings"	13	13	11.19
Atlantic, "Old Champions"	15	7	11.10

The estimate of the fewest games lost is the fairest test of skill, and in this respect the two Western clubs take the lead. In the averages of runs made by opponents, on which an estimate of fielding is generally made, shows that the opposing nines on the Cincinnati Club have made the smallest average, the Athletics being second and the Chicago third.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

At present the Mutual Club hold the nominal title of the champion club of the United States; but, in reality, there is no champion club this season, and, consequently, all the more interest will be imparted to the campaign of 1871, in which season the questions involved in championship disputes will be permanently disposed of. The Chicago Club claim the championship, but on what grounds we do not exactly see.

PROFESSIONALISM IN BASE-BALL.

There is no doubt that professional base-ball playing is an established institution, but in order to become permanent some changes are necessary in its management, for the general impression the past season in regard to the conduct of professional clubs, has been that it has been characterized by too much of the hippodrome principle, and that professionals have played too much into the hands of regular gamblers. Be this as it may, there is no questioning the fact that at present some professional players and their clubs are in bad odor with the public. In regard to amateur organizations the success of the Star Club, of Brooklyn; the Harvards, of Boston; the Experts and Intrepids, of Philadelphia; the Pastimes, of Baltimore, and the Amateurs, of Chicago, not to number a dozen other first-class amateur clubs, shows pretty conclusively that the amateur interest is still strong in the land.

The brilliant success, pecuniary and otherwise, attendant upon the Red Stocking nine in 1869 has had the effect of innoculating a number of capitalists with quite a fever for organizing professional nines. This year Chicago, Cleveland, Fort Wayne and Riverside added professional men to the list of existing organizations of that class, and now there is a prospect of an addition to the list from Boston, Indianapolis and Brooklyn. To offset this increase of professionalism, we have to record the disbandment of the noted Cincinnati "Red Stocking" nine, and the return of the Club to the old amateur basis. The fact is, the fraternity of Cincinnati, and especially the class who have had to put their hands deep in their pockets in order to insure the success of the professional experiment, have begun to realize the fact that the credit and renown attached to the success of the professional nine of the Club does not inure to the credit of the Club as a Western organization, from the fact that the players who have won the laurels are experts who belong to the East. Not fancying this style of things any longer, they now propose to organize a nine on the footing of employing only amateur talent and home players at that. In this the Club do wisely, for despite the victories obtained by the three professional nines of Cincinnati, Chicago and Cleveland, this season, the career of the Rockford nine, in reality, is the most creditable of all the Western organizations, inasmuch as their success has been obtained at the hands of bona fide Western players. This example the Cincinnati Club propose to follow in 1871, in which year they will endeavor to bear off the palm of supremacy in the amateur arena, as they did in 1869 in the professional circle.

THE CONVENTION.

The year of base-ball for 1871 will close with the annual Convention of the National Association, which takes place at the Grand Central Hotel on Wednesday next, at 11 A. M. At this meeting delegates from all the States containing base-ball associations will gather, the principal business being a revision of the laws of the game.

ENORMOUS CANNON.

How Fifteen, Twenty, and Thirty Inch Guns are Made—An Interesting Description of the Process—Casting Large Guns Solid for the First Time.

The manufacture of guns of extremely large calibre, which was brought to great perfection during the war of the rebellion, is still carried on at the Fort Pitt Foundry, Pittsburg, Penn., and arrangements will soon be perfected by which guns capable of throwing a larger weight of metal than has ever been projected by powder, can be cast and finished in a most perfect manner. It will be remembered that the fifteen-inch cannon which were used on our monitors during the war were the objects of the greatest curiosity; and when the first twenty-inch gun ever cast was mounted at Fort Hamilton, hundreds of our citizens made the journey to see it. If these enormous cannon were regarded with so much curiosity, what will be thought of thirty-inch guns—having inside space enough for a small couple to dance a minuet in—mounted on a fortification? The manufacture of cannon of large calibre requires the utmost skill, and must be conducted with great caution, or it will result in failure.

HOW GUNS ARE MADE.

Guns are cast upright and mouth upward. All under nine-inch calibre are cast solid and are afterward bored out in a lath. Guns above nine-inch calibre are cast with a core which, when drawn, leaves a hollow space, which is subsequently reamed out by the proper instruments. The furnaces in which the metal is melted have very high cupolas, and, consequently, no blast is required, the draft being sufficient to produce fusion. These furnaces are so large that 125 tons of metal can be melted at one blast. Experience has taught that the best iron for cannon is a combination of Juniata and Hanging Rock pig, and a first and second, and sometimes a third fusion, is necessary in order to thoroughly incorporate the materials and give the united mixture proper density and tenacity. These are determined by scientific tests established by army and navy ordnance regulations. The mold is made in two flasks, and considerable care is demanded in their preparation to insure success to the casting. They must be thoroughly dry, for if any moisture remained in them, they would, when used, generate steam, which would certainly destroy the casting, and might, by explosion, seriously damage the building and injure the workmen. The interior of the flasks are painted with a mixture of molasses and ground anthracite coal, and then placed on iron carriages and run into ovens, where they are baked until thoroughly dry. The two flasks or halves are then taken out, keyed together, caulked with clay, and the core adjusted, when they are ready for the reception of the metal. The flasks are then lowered into pits, and burried up to the muzzle, when the metal is run in direct from the cupola. When the casting is complete, the gun is left undisturbed for twenty-four hours, when the core is withdrawn carefully, and various processes are resorted to for the purpose of thoroughly cooling the metal. Sometimes a jet of cold air is introduced into the bore of the piece, and at others cold water is injected in small streams until the piece is thoroughly cooled. This consumes various periods, according to the size of the gun; those of twenty inches requiring to be left undisturbed for a month.

THE FINISHING PROCESS.

The pits in which the twenty-inch guns are cast have large cranes overhanging them, each of which is capable of lifting twenty-four tons, and has an independent steam-engine to operate it. These cranes are very powerful, though in attempting to raise the first twenty-inch gun out of the pit one of them broke down; the weakness has now been remedied, so that no accident can occur in future. After the guns are cooled and cast they are taken from the pit and cleaned, and then sent into the finishing-room, where there are boring and turning and trunnion lathes, and a large planer capable of planing a piece of metal thirty feet long, ten feet wide and eight feet thick—or guns of the largest calibre. The twenty-inch guns made at the Fort Pitt Foundry are finished in a building which was specially erected for the purpose. In this structure is a lathe, which cost $30,000, for turning, boring and finishing these enormous cannon. This latter is run by an independent engine, and is the only piece of machinery in the world that is capable of finishing a gun completely. When a gun is turned out of the foundry, and undergoes the requisite tests, it is placed on cars which transport it to its destination.

LARGE GUNS FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Within the past few weeks an order has been received at this foundry, from the Navy Department, for twelve fifteen-inch guns. The first two are to be cast from the same run of metal—one hollow, on the Rodman principle, and the other solid, after the Dahlgren plan—and these, when finished, are to be subjected to an extra proof of 500 charges each, for the purpose of testing the endurance of each class of gun. This will be the first time in the history of ordnance manufacture where a gun of fifteen-inch calibre has been cast solid, and the results will be watched for with considerable interest by scientific men. Commodore ROBERT B. HITCHCOCK, of the navy, is to superintend the tests and manufacture, and he will be assisted by Capt. JEFFERS and four naval Lieutenants. If the new principle of construction is approved, it is probable that the Government will man the principal forts in the country with guns of this calibre, and made after this plan.

AN ORDER FROM THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.

Recently two officers of the Spanish Navy arrived in this country, empowered to negotiate for the purchase of large guns for Morro Castle, in the harbor of Havana. These officers contracted with the Fort Pitt Foundry for the construction of sixteen fifteen-inch and four twenty-inch guns for that famous castle. These cannon are now being completed, and will be delivered in New-York in the course of a couple of months.

"EXCELSIOR."

Major RODMAN, the distinguished ordnance officer, and the inventor of the Rodman gun, has long entertained the idea that thirty-inch guns could be made with almost the same facility as twenty-inch could, and he is now arranging for an appropriation to enable him to carry his plan into execution. If he succeeds, the patterns will be made immediately, and very soon thereafter the wonder of the world, in the form of ordnance, will be cast. As twenty-inch guns cost about $30,000 each, doubtless thirty-inch pieces will cost at least double that sum.

COL. GRANGER'S DIFFICULTY.

A Wedding Interrupted by a Telegraphic Dispatch—The Groom Released by Judge McCunn.

The case of Col. LOUIS A. GRANGER, Assistant Adjutant-General of the State of Louisiana, was resumed before the Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, and was disposed of by an order of Judge McCUNN directing the prisoner's discharge. The Colonel is a cousin of Gen. GORDON GRANGER, of this City, so noted during the war for his rapid and successful movements, and having, like the General, fought the fight through, setteled down in one of the Southern States. Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND, counsel for the prisoner, presented the following statement of facts to Judge McCUNN, as being those connected with the arrest: "On yesterday, the Court, on application for Col. GRANGER'S discharge, had granted a postponement of the hearing in order to allow the party claiming to represent the State of Louisiana to be present. He hardly thought he would be so fully justified in pressing for the prisoner's discharge, had the application come from any of the sister States having a more settled and stable political and administrative organization. From the Colonel's own statement, to which no doubt could be raised, he had left the City of New-Orleans a week ago last Saturday, under an official leave of absence for thirty days, it being publicly known in the public offices and by all his acquaintances that he was coming North for the purpose of being married to an estimable lady living in the State of Massachusetts. He arrived in this City, registered his name at the New-York Hotel, had his wedding-cards prepared and all necessary preparations for his intended nuptials, when, in the afternoon of Monday last, he was visited by a detective from Police Head-quarters and arrested on a charge of forging the name of Gov. WARMOTH to two warrants of the State of Louisiana. This arrest, he continued, was made on the strength of a telegraphic dispatch from one WARMOTH, purporting to be Governor of Louisiana, and one BADGER, styling himself Chief of Police of New-Orleans. Subsequently an additional telegram was received from another State, repeating the request for the Colonel's detention, and also signed by BADGER. This Gov. WARMOTH is twenty-eight years of age, and has been previously known in connection with the Treasury Department in Texas, from whence it became necessary for him to come to Washington in order to explain some discrepancies in his accounts.

Judge McCUNN—Was he ever tried on that charge?

Mr. TOWNSEND—I understand that he was sent to New-Orleans on probation, and is chiefly known as controller of all the carpet-bagging business in that region. The trouble was with Col. GRANGER, that he being a Democrat, did not coincide with the radical views of the Governor, who constitutes himself a sort of autocrat in the State; that he insisted that the public moneys be used for the purposes for which they were appropriated, and not to purchase arms to aid the Governor in overriding the law with a view to perpetuate himself in office. Of these purposes and transactions of WARMOTH, Col. GRANGER knew far too much, and it is fully believed that this arrest was planned and carried out at the suggestion of WARMOTH, for no other purpose than to discredit any statement he (Col. GRANGER) might make, break up his marriage, prevent his return to New-Orleans, disgrace him in the eyes of the community, and render him a less dangerous opponent to the schemes of the Governor and his friends. On this state of facts, on the insufficiency of the authority on which he is held, and on the failure of the party claiming to represent the State to arrive with proper proofs, he asked for his discharge.

Assistant District-Attorney S. B. FELLOWS, who appeared on behalf of the people, read the telegrams on which the arrest was made. The Police authorities, he said, had no other motive in their act than to simply do their duty, in obedience to what seemed to be an authoritative request from an official of another State. It was not for him to indulge in the disloyal sentiments which characterized the address of counsel for the prisoner; but he hoped it would be remembered that whatever might have been the alleged exceptional acts of Gov. WARMOTH in connection with the United States Treasury Department of Texas, they had been all covered by his superabundant loyalty. Subsequently to the original dispatch signed by Gov. WARMOTH and BADGER—the latter a good name for a Police official—a second dispatch was received from a man at Louisville, Ky., dated the 24th inst., stating that he was on his way with papers, had missed the train, and was desirous of having GRANGER held.

Mr. TOWNSEND—Is that signed by the same BADGER?

Mr. FELLOWS—It appears so.

Judge McCUNN—They seem determined to "badger" the prisoner.

Mr. FELLOWS, continuing, said: If BADGER had left Louisville by the first train after his dispatch, he ought to have reached here the day before, or at latest that morning. It appeared he had not arrived, and under the circumstances it was for the Court to decide whether the detention was legal, or should be longer continued. As for the Police officials he claimed they had only performed their duty in making the temporary arrest.

THOMAS B. ODELL, who also appeared for Col. GRANGER, desired to explain to the Court that this BADGER, who signed himself Chief of Police of New-Orleans, was a "carpet-bagger" from Massachusetts; that for some time past he had been in very poor health, and was anxious to visit his native State, and he had no doubt he encouraged, if he did not aid is originating, this arrest as a means of affording him an opportunity to pay the desired visit to the "Hub of the Universe."

Judge McCUNN, interrupting, said he deemed further discussion unnecessary in the case. He had postponed the hearing so as to afford abundant time to the parties procuring the arrest to produce the necessary testimony to warrant the prisoner's detention, if he was guilty of the crime alleged against him. The best forms of dispatches of this character are very unreliable, and of doubtful force to warrant an arrest, and in this case he deemed them wholly insufficient. He would take occasion to prepare an opinion on the validity of this class of arrest, and in the meantime would order the prisoner's immediate discharge.

Col. GRANGER subsequently received the congratulations of a number of his friends, in whose company he left the Court.

The gallant Colonel, it seems, did not permit the unseemly interruption to prevent his marriage, for his intended bride, Miss LETTIE A. THORNDIKE, came to this City to meet him, and the ceremony, which was advertised to take place at St. Mary's Church, Bowdoin-street, Dorchester, came off, on Friday evening, at the residence of his counsel, Mr. JOHN D. TOWNSEND.

Fire at a Stable and at a Saloon—Fires for the Week.

The stable of ZACHARIAH E. SIMMONS, at No. 328 West Twenty-fourth-street, was damaged by fire, yesterday, to the extent of $500, and about $160 worth of stock was also destroyed. The property is fully insured. The flames originated in the hay-loft, being caused by the coachman's child playing with matches.

Early yesterday morning a fire occurred in the saloon No. 149 Chatham-street, doing a damage of $100. It was caused by throwing a lighted cigar among the saw-dust on the floor. Another fire took place on the second floor of the building at No. 33 Greene-street, occupied by E. GUMBENNER, manufacturer of jute wares. There was little damage done.

There were twenty-seven fires in this City during last week, with a total estimated loss of $90,805. Fire Marshal McSPEDON discovered that ten of the number were caused by carelessness.

The Central Bank of Brooklyn—Appointment of an Assignee.

At the United States District Court for the Eastern District, yesterday, Judge BENEDICT appointed SILAS B. DUTCHER as assignee of the Central Bank of Brooklyn. The following decision was made:

In this proceeding no choice of assignee having been made by the creditors at the election held according to law, the duty of appointing an assignee devolves upon me.

I am first to pass upon a petition of certain creditors of this bank, who pray that an order be made directing that a new election be held. I have duly considered the petition in question, and the suggestions of counsel in support of it, and I am satisfied that the interests of the creditors will not be advanced by ordering a new election. At the election already held, but fifty out of 173 creditors who have proved their debts, attended to vote, and the law requires a majority in number as well as in amount to concur in the choice of an assignee. Those creditors who did not attend did not agree, while attached to the petition in question are but five names, representing some $14,000 in amount, and the petition is not supported by the names of any of the creditors who did attend at the election. There is, therefore, no reason to suppose that, if a new election was ordered, a choice would be affected, while additional delay and expense would be caused thereby. The prayer of the petition must, therefore, be denied.

As to the appointment of assignee, which the law makes it my duty now to make, I may properly state that I do not designate either of the persons who were opposing candidates at the meeting of the creditors; not because either of them would not be a proper assignee; but because it seems to me better, in view of the circumstances of the case, to select some third person, also competent and entitled to confidence, who was not connected with the controversy before the Register. I therefore appoint SILAS B. DUTCHER, of the City of Brooklyn, to be such assignee, who must give a good and sufficient bond according to law for the faithful performance and discharge of his duties. Upon the facts before me I am unable to determine what should be the amount of such bond, which I intend shall be ample to protect the fund from all possibility of loss. It is therefore referred to the Register in charge of the proceedings to ascertain the proper amount of such security, having regard to the amount of money likely to be realized from the assets, and to take from the assignee a bond in such amount in the form required by law, with liberty to any creditor to move for an increase of such amount, if so advised, or to object to the sufficiency of the sureties. In respect to moneys which may be collected by the assignee, the same order will be made in this as in other cases in bankruptcy, and the assignee will, as soon as may be, after receiving any money belonging to the estate, deposit the same in the National City Bank in his name as assignee.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

There are but few items of interest this week, as matters have been rather dull in National Guard circles during the week. Some excitement exists, however, in the Seventh Regiment in consequence of the persistent and ill-advised efforts of certain officers to make the regiment a political machine. We have before alluded to this fact, and may, in mild phrase, state now that a row is imminent among the rank and file. The recent appearance of two prominent officers of the Seventh Regiment as "Colonels" of the Tammany organization known as the Shandley Legion, has created considerable angry feeling in the regiment, for the members feel that they have been compromised by the exhibition of their officers associating with politicians. But this is not all. The members of the Seventh are also angry because an attempt was made to secure for the Legion the use of their overcoats—the individual property of each member—and also that of the muskets given to the command by the State, and kept in repair by the regiment. Not to put the matter too strong, we may say that this extraordinary measure met with a storm of protest, uttered not only by the men, but by officers who are opposed to holding political office as a means of advancement in military life. It is to be hoped that these troubles may not lead to serious results, for the Seventh Regiment has so good a record that it cannot afford to destroy it. Since the TIMES has exposed the National Guard operations of the Tammany Ring, we have been put in possession of facts that are simply astounding, and if affairs progress in that direction much further, the stability of the First Division as an organization may well be questioned.

The several companies of the Eleventh Regiment will assemble at the State Arsenal, in Seventh-avenue, for wing drills in fatigue dress with side arms only, as follows: Right wing, Dec. 2, Jan. 20 and March 3; left wing, Dec. 8, Feb. 3 and March 7. Company drills are ordered at the regimental armory, each month at 8 o'clock P. M. as follows: Companies A, first and third Fridays; B, first and third Thursdays; C, second and fourth Fridays; D, second and fourth Wednesdays; E, first and third Wednesdays; F, first and third Tuesdays; G, second and fourth Thursdays; H, second and fourth Tuesdays; I, second and fourth Mondays; K, first and third Mondays. Company commanders will report all absentees to regimental head-quarters within forty-eight hours after each drill, with full name and address.

On Friday evening the Sixth Regiment, Col. STERRY commanding, took possession of their new armory in Tammany Hall. Gold medals were presented on the occasion by Ex-Col. MASON to Capts. J. R. ADLER, of Company A, H. M. ZEM, of Company H, and F. SCHOEN, of Company D, for parading the largest companies. Other prizes were also given for recruiting efforts and proficiency in target practice.

The celebration of Evacuation Day, which anniversary occurred on Friday, was only participated in by the Fifth, Sixth and Seventy-first Regiments. All of the commands appeared to advantage, but the Fifth attracted the most attention because they paraded with their Prussian helmets, the effect being a peculiar but pleasing one. The "Jefferson Guard" is getting along finely.

As already announced the ball of the Twenty-second Regiment will take place at the Academy of Music on the 9th of January, and the arrangements for the event are already in an advanced state. The affair is to be an invitation ball, and no tickets will be sold, in order to make the occasion a decided success in point of selectness.

A Court-martial for the trial of delinquencies and deficiencies in the Eleventh Regiment is ordered to convene at the armory, corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, on Wednesday, Dec. 7, at 4 o'clock. Major. R. W. OBERMAN is President.

Drum-Major GARDNER STRUBE, of the Twenty-second Regiment, was Court-martialed last week for disobedience of orders given at the division review at Prospect Park. The decision of the Court has not yet been made public.

The Third Regiment, of Yonkers, paraded for its first time, on Friday, in their uniform of gray cloth trimmed with gold lace. The following gentlemen comprise the field and staff: Colonel, John G. Fay; Lieutenant-Colonel, John Davis Hatch; Major, B. F. Wallace; Adjutant, George E. Jardine; Quartermaster, Lieut. Wm. H. Pemberton; Commissary of Subsistence, Capt. W. S. McClelan; Assistant Surgeon, Dr. Conrad Weiss; Chaplain, Rev. Wm. S. Coffey. The command is organized as follows: Company A, Morrisania, Capt. John S. Sanvan, 50 men; Company B, Mount Vernon, Capt. Henry Huss, 48 men; Company C, Mount Vernon, Capt. James B. Spicer, 48 men; Company D, Tuckahoe, Capt. Edward Carroll, 40 men; Company E, Mount Vernon, Capt. B. Huffnagel, 58 men; Company F, New-Rochelle, Capt. Lyons, 47 men; Company H, Yonkers, Capt. Wm. Macfarlane, 48 men. Company I, Tarrytown, Capt. Edward Patterson, and Company G, of Sing Sing, having no uniforms, were absent.

Company G, of the Seventy-first Regiment, intend giving a grand full-dress reception to their friends on the evening of Dec. 16, at their armory, at No. 118 West Thirty-second-street. The affair will be successful, as the Committee are hard at work preparing for the event.

The Vote of Kings County—Result of the Official Canvass.

The Board of County Canvassers met, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of completing the counting of the returns. The total vote of Kings County was found to be distributed as follows:

CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.	
Kinsella	20,704
J. O'Reilly Bennett	382
Dutcher	12,482
Kinsella over Dutcher, 8,222.	
THIRD DISTRICT.	
Slocum	13,819
Webster	8,683
Whiting	3,216
Slocum over Webster, 5,136.	
Slocum over both, 1,920.	
GOVERNOR.	
Hoffman	36,262
Woodford	23,559
Hoffman's majority, 13,703.	
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT.	
Mosely	4,951
J. G. L. Boetcher	3,490
Mosely's majority, 1,461.	
FIFTH DISTRICT.	
Wiley	2,965
Goodrich	3,656
Goodrich over Wiley, 691.	
SIXTH DISTRICT.	
Haver	2,841
Catlin	2,246
Haver's majority, 595.	
SEVENTH DISTRICT.	
Wainwright	3,157
Cocheu	2,258
Wainwright's majority, 899.	
EIGHTH DISTRICT.	
Conselyea	2,595
Bennett	2,307
Williams	769
Conselyea over Bennett, 288.	
NINTH DISTRICT.	
Jacobs	4,596
Fisher	3,379
McCloskey	478
Jacobs over Fisher, 1,217.	
COUNTY CLERK.	
Herman	35,406
Duffy	23,845
Herman's majority, 11,561.	
REGISTER.	
McLaughlin	33,024
Maddox	18,798
Stryker	7,290
McLaughlin over Maddox, 14,226.	
McLaughlin over Stryker, 25,734.	
McLaughlin over Loth, 6,936.	
SUPERINTENDENT OF THE POOR.	
Scott	35,610
Vanderveer	24,194
Scott's majority 11,416.	
SURROGATE.	
Veeder	35,414
Ostrander	23,351
Veeder's majority, 12,063.	

Robbery and Attempted Murder by Females—Disappearance of the Complainant.

About 9 o'clock on Thursday evening JOHN MULLIN, who resides at the Westchester Hotel, on Fourth-avenue, corner of Twenty-seventh-street, was passing through Thirty-fifth-street, near Broadway, when two well-dressed females approached him, one of whom placed her hands over his eyes while the other robbed him of his watch and chain. They then ran off and entered the disreputable house of GRACE LIVINGSTON, at No. 54 West Thirty-first-street. MULLIN followed in pursuit, and, entering the house, related to the proprietress the circumstances connected with the robbery and demanded that his property be returned to him. The woman peremptorily ordered him to leave, and on his refusal fired three shots from a revolver at his breast. Fortunately none of them took effect, and he at once went to the Twenty-ninth Precinct Station-house, where he made a complaint against his assailant and plunderers. In company with an officer he returned to the house and recognized MAUD HOWARD and LIZZIE WILLIAMS as the parties who robbed him. The revolver used by LIVINGSTON was found lying on her desk, and three barrels appeared to have been discharged. The prisoners were arraigned at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon before Justice Cox. The complainant did not appear, it was alleged, through the agency of the friends of the prisoners, and Mrs. LIVINGSTON charged one of the officers who assisted in the arrest with stealing $85 from her. The Justice refused to entertain the latter complaint at present, and the examination of the prisoners was postponed to afford the officers an opportunity of ascertaining the whereabouts of MULLIN.

THE WEALTH OF BROOKLYN.

The Tax on Personal Property—List of Rich Men.

The total amount of taxable personal property in Brooklyn, at the present time, is estimated at $11,000,000, an amount which it is believed is less than the real wealth of that city. The following table shows the number of persons taxed, the amount of money collected, &c., during the past year:

Wards.	Persons taxed.	Swore off.	Paid.
1	149	48	101
2	20	3	17
3	408	116	292
4	80	17	63
5	4	2	2
6	341	108	233
7	149	67	82
8	13	5	8
9	60	24	36
10	254	153	101
11	154	62	92
12	3	2	1
13	130	37	93
14	1	..	..
15	7	1	6
16	..	..	..
17	15	..	15
18	19	1	18
19	120	32	88
20	357	183	174
21	47	19	28
22	13	2	11
Total	2,348	902	1,446

Ex-Mayor SAMUEL SMITH, who is considered as the heaviest real estate owner in the City, is only taxed for $10,000 worth of property. Mayor KALBFLEISCH and Commissioner VAN ANDEN pay on only $5,000 each. Messrs. HUSTED, GRIFFITHS, PRENTICE, HAYNES and Park Commissioner STRANAHAN, are not returned as property-owners in the tax assessment. Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN pays tax on $100,000, and Mr. A. A. LOW returns his personal property at $50,000. The following are the names of a number of gentlemen who pay large sums:

A. Benson	$15,000	H. E. Pierrepont	$25,000
C. F. Bill	10,000	R. W. Ropes	10,000
John Bullard	25,000	Ripley Ropes	5,000
Charles Baylis	25,000	R. V. W. Thorne	10,000
P. C. Cornell	20,000	A. B. Baylis	30,000
R. R. Graves	30,000	Conklin Brush	3,000
J. O. Low	30,000	H. A. Blakeslee	1,000
E. H. R. Lyman	30,000	Samuel McLean	5,000
Ethelbert S. Mills	5,000	H. A. Ovington	5,000
E. A. Lambert	5,000	H. D. Polhemus	10,000
S. M. Pettengill	5,000	Alex. Studwell	5,000
Geo. G. Reynolds	1,000	Hosea Webster	20,000
J. M. Seabury	1,000	Franklin Woodruff	8,000
W. S. Woodward	5,000	Albert Woodruff	10,000
Jos. M. Greenwood	5,000	Horace Waters	4,000
Wm. Hunter, Jr.	10,000	D. W. Wetmore	10,000
E. B. Litchfield	5,000	Demas Barnes	5,000
E. J. Lowber	5,000	Jeremiah W. Curtis	10,000
H. B. Duryee	4,000	Jas. M. Waterbury	25,000
Bowne Estate	30,000	Julia Waterbury	5,000
John W. Mason	15,000	D. D. Miller	5,000
John J. Martin	50,000	Marvin Cross	2,000

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 26.

FIRST BOARD.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113¾	200	Erie Railway	24⅞
5,500	do.	113¾	1400	do. b. c.	24⅞
2,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '62	107¾	300	do. b30	24⅝
10,000	do.	107¾	1200	do.	24⅝
80,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n.	107	100	do.	24⅝
1,000	do.	106⅞	100	do. b3	24⅞
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	60¾	200	do. s3	24⅝
8,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	58⅞	10	Erie Pref.	50⅞
1,000	N. C. 6s, old bds.	47¾	200	Harlem	132½
15,000	N. C. 6s, S. T.	19½	100	do.	132⅛
5,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	70¾	100	Reading	101⅞
			100	L. Sh. & M. So. s30	93⅝
2,000	Mo. St. 6s	91¾	100	Union Pacific	22⅝
2,000	La. 6s, old	72	100	do.	22⅛
4,000	B'k'lyn 6s, W. L.	96	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	106¼
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	200	Chic. & N. W.	81
2,000	Harlem 1st	100	400	Chi. & N. W. Pf. s3	90¾
2,000	M. So. S. F. bds.	98	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	81¾
2,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d	84¾	19	P., F. W. & C. G.	94¼
3,000	C. & Pitts. 4th	79	50	do.	94⅜
3,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st	94	50	do. b. c.	94
$40	Fourth Nat. Bk.	107¼	23	Del., Lack. & Wes.	110
10	do.	107	56	do. b. c.	110½
50	Metropolitan Bk.	136	100	Bos., Hart. & E.	3½
200	Mar. Pf. b. c.	11	50	Chic., Bur. & Q.	151⅛
200	West. Union Tel.	43¾	140	Morris & Essex	92
12	do.	43⅝	100	H. & St. Jo.	104⅝
100	do. b. c.	43⅜	200	do.	104⅝
100	Mariposa Mining	7⅝	200	do. b60	105
100	do.	7¼	10	do.	104½
300	do. b. c.	7⅜	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf.	115
300	Adams Express	65	31	Hart. & N. H. S.	150
300	do. b. c.	65	100	Col. C. & Ind. C.	18¾
10	Am. Mer. Un. b. c.	46	100	do.	18⅞
10000	N. Y. C. & H. Cs.	87	50	Rome & Wat.	125
1000	do.	87⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113⅞	100	N. Y. C. & Hud. s4	92⅝
19,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅞	50	do.	92⅜
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65	107	68	do.	92⅝
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67, b3	109⅝	300	do. b. c.	92⅝
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '67	109⅜	10,000	N. Y. C. & Hud. Ctfs. b. c.	86⅝
2,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C., c.	106⅛	200	Erie	24⅞
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	59	200	do. b. c.	24⅞
5,000	do. b. c.	58⅞	200	Michigan Central	120⅛
3,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old	60⅞	200	L. S. & M. So.	93⅝
5,000	N. C. 6s, S. Tax	19¾	100	do. b. c.	93⅜
5,000	do. b. c.	20	100	do.	93⅜
5,000	Mo. St. 6s	92	200	Union Pacific	22⅛
5,000	S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	70⅛	100	do.	22⅛
100	Mariposa b. c.	7⅛	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	106
100	do.	7⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b3	90⅝
100	Mariposa Pf.	11	50	New-Jersey Cen.	108⅛
400	West. U. T. b. c.	43⅜	200	do. s60	108
200	do.	43⅜	300	Tol., W. & W.	52⅛
100	Boston W. P.	19	100	H. & St. J. Pf. s60	114⅛
50	Am. M. U. Ex., b. c.	45⅜	100	C., C. & I. C.	18⅞
100	Morris & Essex	91⅛	100	Chi., Bur. & Q. b3	152

SATURDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

Saturday proves a dull day in Wall-street at the close of the week. There is but little life in any of the markets. Even the Gold Room has lost the animation incident to the Anglo-Russian sensation in Europe, and the talk of War begins to be an old story. The sales of Gold settled down to 111⅛@111⅜ ℘ cent. early in the day, and scarcely varied to the close. Foreign Bills were dull at 109@109¼, sixty days London. Money easy at 5@6 ℘ cent. on call loan to the Brokers. The Bank return shows a decrease in Loans of $1,100,000; in Deposits of $485,000, and in Greenbacks, $890,000. There is an increase in Specie of $642,000. The Treasury received during the week, in Gold, for Customs, (five business days,) $1,911,572; sold $1,000,000 Gold on Wednesday, and paid out, for the week, $1,165,912 Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

The business of the Stock Exchange showed rather a dull speculation in all departments, the prices leaving off much the same as on Friday night on the Public Funds and the Railway Stocks. Some of the Southern State Bonds were higher. The revived speculation in Erie Stock is kept up with a fair degree of activity, and the price is made to fluctuate, at present, between 24 and 25 ℘ cent.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, NOV. 26.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	106½	106½
United States 5-20s of 1862	107⅝	107⅝
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅜	109⅜
American Gold Coin	112	111⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅛	109⅛
New Bonds of Tennessee	57⅞	59
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅝	92⅝
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	87	86⅝
Reading Railroad	102	101½
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	111⅞
North-west Common	81	81⅛
North-west Preferred	90⅛	90
Pacific Mail Company	41⅛	41⅛
St. Paul Preferred	81⅞	81⅞
St. Paul Common	60⅛	60⅛
Lake Shore	93⅝	93⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	32	31⅞
Toledo and Wabash	52⅛	51⅞
Western Telegraph	43⅛	43⅜
Erie	24⅞	24⅞

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 26.

Gold receipts	$479,718 86
Gold payments	925,990 78
Gold balance	80,034,251 96
Currency receipts	585,946 24
Currency payments	2,064,688 75
Currency balance	8,267,005 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	357,000 00
Customs	278,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent., reg., '81	113⅛	5-20 coup., '67	109⅜
6 ℘ cent., coup., '81	113⅞	5-20 coup., '68	109⅛
5-20 coup., '62	107⅛	10-40, reg.	106⅛
5-20 coup., '64	106⅝	10-40 coup.	106⅛
5-20 coup., '65	106⅞	6s Currency	110⅝
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old	60	Rhode Island 6s	100½
Tenn. 6s, new bds	58⅞	Ark. 6s, Fund	64
Va. 6s, old	63½	Ohio 6 ℘ ct., '81	103
Va. 6s, new bds	63	Ohio 6 ℘ ct., '86	103
Va. 6s, reg., old	[illegible]	Ky. 6s	100
Ga. 7s, new bds	91	Ill. C. B., '70	[illegible]
N. Car. 6s, old	47½	Ill. coup. 6s, '77	[illegible]
N. Car., F. Act, '66	[illegible]	Ill. coup. 6s, '79	[illegible]
N. Car., F. Act, '68	25½	Ill. W. L.	[illegible]
N. Car., new bds	25	Ind 6 ℘ ct., W. L.	[illegible]
N. Car., S. Tax	19¾	Mich. 6 ℘ ct., '73	[illegible]
S. Car. 6s	[illegible]	Mich. 6 ℘ ct., '78	[illegible]
S. Car. 6s, new bds	[illegible]	Mich. 7 ℘ ct., '78	[illegible]
S. Car. 6s, A. & O.	[illegible]	N. Y. reg. B. L.	[illegible]
Mo. 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. coup. B. L.	[illegible]
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. I.	91	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '73	[illegible]
La. 7s, Pent'y	75	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '74	[illegible]
Cal. 7s	112½	N. Y. 6s, C. L., '75	[illegible]
Conn. 6s	101		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	81½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	89	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	79
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	100½	Galena & Chi. ext.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, conv. '76	100½	Galena & Chi. 2d	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100½	Chi., R. I. & Pac.	99
Erie 1st, ext.	97½	Morris & Es. 1st	101¼
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	90	Morris & Es. 2d	95
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	85	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	99½
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	80	N. J. Cen. 2d	100
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	80	N. J. Cen. new bds	102
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85	105	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	99	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d	91½
Harlem 1st	99½	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	98
Har. Con. M. & S. F.	90½	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	93
Alb. & Sus. 2d bds	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	78½
Mich. Con. 1st 8s, '82	117	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	99
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	111	Chi. & Alt. 1st	102
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	97½	Chi. & Alt. Inc.	92
Central Pac. bds	91	Ohio & Miss. 1st	99
U. Pac. L'd Grants 7s	71	Ohio & Miss. Consol.	86
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	106	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st	85
Alt. & T. H. 2d inc.	70	Peninsula R. bds	89
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	97½	St. L. & I. M. 1st	89½
Chi. & N. W. 1st	93½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s	104½
Con. 7 ℘ c. conv.	87½	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	92½
Han. & St. J. L'd Gr'ts	106½	Mil. & St. P. 1st	93½
Han. & St. J. conv.	102	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	87½
Lack. & W. bds	100	Mil. & St. P. 2d	83
Del., L. & W. 1st	99	Chi. & Mil. 1st	90½
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext.	92½	Col., C. & I. 1st	81
Tol. & Wab. 2d	84½	Col., C. & I. 2d	64
Tol. & Wab. Eqp. bds	76	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	81
Tol. & Wab. con. conv.	82½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	97
Gt. West. 1st, '88	100	Bos., H. & E. guar.	28¾
Gt. West. 1st, '88	89	Cedar Falls & M. 1st	83
Gt. West. 2d, '93	80½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	139	Importers' & Traders'	158
Manhattan	150	Park	168
Merchants'	116½	Manuf's & Merchants'	100
Mechanics'	127	N. Y. Nat. Ex. Bank	100
Union	137	Central National	105
America	145	Fourth National	107¼
City	210	Ninth National	108
Tradesmen's	152½	Tenth National	127
Mechanics' & Traders'	130	Oriental	154½
National	116	Gold Exchange	67
Merchants' Exchange	103	Del. & Hudson Canal	121
Leather Manuf'rers'	185	Pennsylvania Coal	220
Seventh Ward	110	Maryland Coal Co.	20
State of New-York	104	American Coal	35
Broadway	300	Spring Mount. Coal	40
Ocean	70	Canton Co., Baltimore	67
Mercantile	124	Western Union Tel.	43⅜
American Exchange	111½	Quicksilver Mining	4
Bank of the Republic	114	Mariposa Mining	7
Hanover	100	Mariposa Preferred	10⅞
Irving	118	Boston Water Power	18⅞
Metropolitan	136	Adams Express	65
Grocers'	118	Wells-Fargo Express	34⅜
Market	117	W. F. Express Scrip	2⅛
Nassau	106	American Express	45⅛
Shoe and Leather	163	U. S. Express	35⅛
Corn Exchange	128	Pacific Mail	41⅜
Continental	95	Atlantic Mail	24
Commonwealth	90		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—NOV. 26.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	101	101¼
City 6s, new	102¼	102⅜
Camden and Amboy	114¾	115
Pennsylvania Central	59½	59⅝
Reading	101¾	101⅞
Lehigh Valley	59⅝	59½
Catawissa Preferred	37⅝	37¾
Philadelphia and Erie	26⅛	26½
Northern Central	39¾	40
Lehigh Navigation	32⅛	32¼
Lehigh Gold Loan	89⅛	89¼

The following is an official statement of the Public Debt of the State of South Carolina, at the close of the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1870:

Class of Securities	When Issued.	When Redeemable.	Principal.	Rate.
State South Carolina Stock	1794	At pleas.	$38,836	3
Fire Loan Stock	1838	1870	303,343	6
State Capitol Stock	1856	1877	189,690	6
State Capitol Stock	1857	1888	127,441	6
State Capitol Stock	1858	1883-85	304,270	6
State Capitol Stock	1859	1887-89	215,476	6
State Capitol Stock	1861	1882-86	130,315	6
State Capitol Stock	1863	1890	1,740	6
Conversion Stock	1868	1888	64,000	6
*Fire Loan Bonds	1838		484,444	5
Blue Ridge Railroad Bonds	1854	1874-78	970,000	6
State Capitol Bonds	1853-55	1871-80	499,000	6
State Capitol Bonds	1866	1885	11,600	6
Funded Debt	1866	1887-97	1,131,700	6
Bonds of 1868-69	1868-69	1889-89	3,193,950	6
Total			$7,665,908	

*These bonds are held in Europe, for which the assets of the Bank of the State are liable and fully sufficient to meet the payment.

The interest of the entire debt is payable in gold.

One of the White Pine (Nevada) Silver mines, the Eberhardt, was recently sold by the original proprietors to a London Company for £200,000, equal to nearly a million of dollars. The Aurora mine, owned chiefly by Messrs. SELIGMAN BROTHERS, is yielding 28 ℘ cent. ℘ annum on a valuation of $1,500,000. The receipts overland of Silver Bullion by Messrs. SELIGMAN in this City now come in almost daily. They have been offered £300,000, equal to nearly a million and a half dollars, in London, for their Aurora property.

The feature of the Produce Exchange dealings today was the activity in Wheat, chiefly in new crop Spring, which was freely purchased, mainly for export, though partly on speculative account, at an advance of 2c. ℘ bushel. New Corn and Oats favored buyers, on a lighter business. Pork and Lard were in fair request, the latter for shipment. Flour was quoted rather firmer, though without notable animation. At the Cotton Exchange the movement was on a restricted scale, and prices were quoted a fraction lower. General merchandise was quiet. Ocean freights were quoted stronger.

The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad is formed by the consolidation of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, extending from Bristol (State Line) to Knoxville, Tenn., 130 miles, and the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad from Knoxville, Tenn., to Dalton, Ga., 112 miles—making, with the branch from Cleveland, Tenn., to Dalton, Ga., (28 miles,) a total length of 270 miles. The consolidation of these Companies was effected by a unanimous vote of the shareholders on the 29th of November, 1869; but as the fiscal year of the Company terminated on the 30th of June, it was thought advisable to condense, and give the consolidated earnings of the two properties, commencing on the 1st day of July, 1869, and ending on the 30th of June, 1870. Adopting that system of reporting, the *American Railroad Journal* says the gross earnings of the past, compared with those of the preceding year, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$421,526 86	$508,106 36
From freight	548,972 34	696,452 99
From express	23,434 78	26,484 51
From mail	29,190 63	33,535 51
From other sources	30,607 29	14,282 43
Total	$1,053,731 90	$1,278,833 80

The total expenses for the year ending June 30, 1870, were as follows:

Repairs of road	$299,914 08	
Motive power	187,959 45	
Maintenance of cars	104,324 85	
Transportation	149,396 31	
Wood account	49,964 21	
Salaries	20,171 63	
United States internal revenue	12,496 13	
Great Southern mail route	11,191 19	
Law expenses	11,025 55	
Virginia and Tennessee Air Line	8,478 24	
Agents' expense account	5,923 09	
Revenue and postage stamps	339 00	
Taxes	108 44	
London bridge	754 77	
Depot buildings	717 42	$863,064 27
Leaving a balance of		$415,769 53

From the above expenditures should be deducted the following, viz.:

New iron rails, spikes and chairs	$69,200 00
New cars built and increased in value	26,450 00
Permanent masonry, and filling Swan Pond trestle	21,803 35
Wood on hand	29,428 80
Total	$146,882 15

Deducting this amount from the total expenditures, will leave for ordinary expenses the sum of $716,182 12—making the earnings over and above operating expenses, $562,651 68. In 1868-'69, the expenses were $689,494 81, and the net earning, $364,237 09.

CONDENSED BALANCE-SHEET JUNE 30, 1870.

Capital stock	$1,927,175 00
Stock scrip	4,399 60
Stock bonds	3,150 00
Guaranteed stock	24,900 00
State of Tennessee, loan account	3,915,656 05
Indorsed bonds	293,000 00
Company bonds	770,400 00
Income bonds	6,000 00
Company bonds, past due	19,000 00
Bills payable	96,427 23
United States Government	54,922 54
Pay rolls	35,183 80
United States 5 ℘ cent. tax retained	1,936 23
Due to other railroads	44,561 54
Due to agents	94 92
Due to individuals	2,279 38
Profit and loss	2,552,957 77
Total	$9,777,043 81
Cost of road	$9,164,694 75
Bonds of State of Tennessee	56,000 00
Coupons of State of Tennessee	270 00
State of Tennessee transcript account	6 72
Telegraph stock	750 00
Express Company stock	5,000 00
Bank of Tennessee notes	800 00
Post-office Department	24,849 02
Joseph Milligan, cashier	3,104 15
Indorsed bonds	1,000 00
Southern Express Company	2,250 00
Holston Salt and Plaster Company	1,972 00
Judgments	7,195 81
Stockholders	1,898 98
Sinking Fund	13,308 98
Steamer Alert	1,075 75
Due from agents	77,561 26
Due from railroads	45,358 85
Due from individuals	37,965 15
Bills receivable	8,649 65
Funds in New-York	220,998 34
Currency	55,394 04
Total	$9,777,043 81

President, R. T. WILSON. Vice-President, Jo[illegible]. Directors, Joseph R. Anderson, William Galbraith, C. M. McGhee, P. Dickinson, Robert Snead, Thomas G. Barrett, Joseph H. Jaques, John White, R. T. Wilson, R. C. Jackson, G. M. Branner, S. D. Reynolds, Joseph Callaway, E. W. Cole, Joseph H. Earnest. Superintendent, R. C. Jackson. Secretary and Treasurer, James G. Mitchell. Auditor, O. H. P. Rogan.

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York for the week ending Nov. 25, 1870, was $4,006,959.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 26.

By Judge Brady.

Mitchell *vs.* Reed; motion for reference denied and cause to be placed on the special calendar for the second Friday of December.

National Heath Insurance Association *vs.* Kuntzman; default opened and cause restored to the calendar; the question of costs reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 26.

By Judge Spencer.

Hickock *vs.* Loomis, Greentree *vs.* Rosenstock, Beard *vs.* Sinnott, Coates *vs.* Goddard, Dodge *vs.* Clyde, Anderson *vs.* West, Cunningham *vs.* Stettheimer, Allen *vs.* Kilden, Shaw *vs.* Miller, Brown *vs.* Peck, Crowe *vs.* Crowe; orders granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 26.

By Judge Robinson.

Keifer *vs.* Thomas; order settled.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nov. 26.

Before Judge Brady.

STATUTORY RIGHTS—STAY OF PROCEEDINGS AFTER JUDGMENT—IMPORTANT TO THE BAR.

Sarah O. Allen, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Soldiers' Business Messenger and Dispatch Company.—This was a motion on the part of the defendants to stay proceedings after judgment and execution issued against them as a matter of statutory right. The following opinion, given by the Court in denying the motion, will be found interesting to the profession:

BRADY, J.—Assuming that, by the thirty-seventh section of the Bankrupt law, the general provisions of the act are made applicable to corporations, nevertheless it is expressly declared that no allowance or discharge shall be granted to any corporation or joint stock company, or any person or officer or member thereof; and this establishes a distinction between persons and corporations and members thereof. It has been held that the provisions of section 21, declaring that no creditor proving his debt or claim, shall be allowed to maintain any suit at law or in equity therefor, against the bankrupt, applies only to a debt which will be discharged. (Per Blatchford, J., in re Wright, 36 Howard's Practice Reports, p. 167; affirmed *in re* Robinson, 6 Blatchford, p. 253.) The proof of a debt, therefore, against a corporation does not *per se* prevent the continuance of an action against it, inasmuch as it cannot be discharged under the Bankrupt law, and more particularly where a judgment against it is necessary to perfect a legal remedy. The creditors have a right to all the property of the corporation, which is all that they acquire by bankruptcy; and the provision in the law declaring that it shall not be discharged, is based upon that proposition, and the ulterior remedy which the stockholder may have predicated of the personal responsibility of its stockholders, officers, or members, and which would be destroyed if the remaining debt itself were discharged. The effect of granting a stay upon the judgment against a corporation, before execution returned, or setting aside an execution issued thereon, the stockholders of which are personally responsible, will be to discharge "a person or officer or member thereof" where such liability must be predicated of such judgment and execution returned unsatisfied; and thus to indirectly accomplish what the Bankrupt law has declared shall not be attained. The defendants were incorporated by act of Legislature in 1867, (chapter 382, volume I., page 849,) and by the eighth section the stockholders are made liable for the debts of the company, but not until after the judgment and an execution returned unsatisfied in whole or in part against the corporation. For these reasons the motion is denied.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Miller.

USURY—COMMISSIONS FOR SEARCHING A TITLE.

Gregory vs. *Lindsay.*—This action was brought to foreclose a mortgage for $6,000, given to the plaintiff, Gregory, for money loaned the defendant, Lindsay, who is a member of the Bar. The defendant never paid the interest on the mortgage, but when called on to pay the mortgage, he alleged that the mortgage is usurious and void, and claims that the plaintiff took $300 as extra commissions. The plaintiff claims that he was put to trouble and expense in procuring the money for the defendant, and that for such services he was entitled to charge a commission, even though the money loaned was his own, and cited authorities from the Court of Appeals maintaining his view of that question. The defendant, however, claimed that the commission so deducted went to his lawyer, as fees for searching the defendant's title. The Court reserved its decision.

Ira D. Warren for plaintiff; H. A. Nelson and J. W. Briggs for defendant.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov 26.

Before Judge Spencer.

DIVORCE—APPLICATION FOR ALIMONY.

McMahon vs. *McMahon.*—This is an action by the wife against her husband, Felix McMahon, to obtain a judgment for divorce. The motion was made for alimony and counsel fee. It was stated on the argument that defendant had offered to make a settlement on the wife, and pay her counsel a fee of $100, if she would discontinue her suit. The Court declined the further hearing of the motion, and postponed it until Monday next.

Charles S. Spencer for plaintiff; Mr. McCarthy for defendant.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN,
No. 40 Washington-square, (south.)
GEO. W. CLARKE, PH. D., PRINCIPAL,
Prepares boys of all ages for business or college on reasonable terms, and opens its twenty-eighth academic year Sept. 12. For references and particulars see circular, to be had at the Institute, which parents are invited to visit.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
8TH-AV., CORNER 29TH-ST.
In the departments of ancient and modern languages, English and mathematics, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 12; the Primary department Sept. 19, and the gymnasium Oct. 3. School hours, 9¼ A. M. to 2¼ P. M.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
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Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector.
Boys thoroughly prepared for College or Business.

A SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE REDUCED terms. Goldsmith's College, No. 40 East 14th-st., Union-square. Specialties, penmanship and book-keeping. Scholarships may be secured at the present reduced rates by entering names prior to commencement of next regular term, Dec. 1, at which time the regular charge will be resumed.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 FIFTH-AVENUE.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

A THOROUGH-GOING ENGLISH School, on the old-fashioned New-England plan, for young ladies and misses. French by a Parisian; lessons in wax flowers. Refers to patrons. No. 102 West 39th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 14. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

UNDERCLIFF YOUNG LADIES' Boarding-school, Cold Spring, N. Y., opposite West Point. For circulars apply to Mrs. MORRIS and Miss PICKERSGILL, or *Home Journal*, New-York. Terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 20.

PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 Bowery; bookkeeping, arith'c, gram'r, spelling, French, Latin, Spanish, Italian; 24 writing lessons, $2 50. Ladies taught bookkeeping and corresponding. No classes.

LYMAN'S INSTITUTE OF ELOCUTION, VOCAL AND PHYSICAL CULTURE, NO. 48 WEST 14TH-ST., Under the direction of Prof. and Mrs. WALTER C. LYMAN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

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ADDRESS A. P. LASHER, PENNINGTON, N. J., for circulars for one of the best and cheapest schools.

NEW DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 83 WEST 11TH-ST.—English, French, Drawing and Music a specialty; terms low.

THE MISSES BUCKNALLS' ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

THE MISSES LEGGETT'S SCHOOL for Young Children, No. 224 East 10th-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY DESIRES TO EARN SOMEthing by teaching children, a few hours in the day, at their home. Address M. A. H., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

FURNITURE.

PARLOR BEDS.—NEEDHAM'S NEW patent sofa-bed can be converted from a handsome tete sofa to a full-size bed, with spring and hair mattresses, in half a minute. Liberal terms of payment. W. S. HUMPHRYS, sole manufacturer, No. 646 Broadway.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 28,
WILL OFFER
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

RICH BROCADE SILKS, IN LIGHT AND DARK COLORS, AT $1 50, $2 50 AND $3—JUST ONE-HALF THEIR VALUE.

STRIPED MOIRE ANTIQUES AT $2; REDUCED FROM $4.

CHENE SILKS, SUITABLE FOR EVENING DRESSES, AT $3; REDUCED FROM $5.

SATIN STRIPES, ALL COLORS, AT $3; REDUCED FROM $5.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED,
100 PIECES OF DARK CLOTH COLORED SILK, FOR WALKING SUITS.
100 PIECES OF BLACK SILKS, OF THE CELEBRATED MAKE OF GOURD CROZIAT, AT $2 50 TO $4; WARRANTED TO WEAR.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.'S
CACHEMIRE DE FRANCE,
THE BEST FAMILY SILK EVER OFFERED.
FROM $2 50 TO $5.

PLAIN COLORED SILKS, IN NEW SHADES, FROM $1 75.

A FULL LINE OF COTTON-BACKED SATINS, EVENING COLORS.

RICH DRESS SILKS AND SATINS, FOR BALL, WEDDING AND EVENING DRESSES.

LADIES WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADVANTAGE TO EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE, AS IT CANNOT BE EXCELLED IN QUALITY OR PRICE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, NOV. 28,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
LADIES' WALKING SUITS,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM COST.

RICH BLACK VELVET WALKING SUITS, $250,
Reduced from $500.
BLACK AND COLORED SILK SUITS, RICHLY, TRIMMED, $200 AND $250,
Reduced from $400.
SERGE AND ENGLISH WATERPROOF SUITS, $15, reduced from $25.
ALPACA SUITS, $10,
Reduced from $18.
BLACK ASTRAKHAN CLOAKS AT $25,
Worth $40.
SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS AT $65 AND $75.
BLACK VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WALKING COATS, DRESSES AND SUITS.
INFANTS' WARDROBES.
INFANTS' CLOAKS, SHAWLS, DRESSES, SLIPS, ROBES, SKIRTS, HATS, CAPS, &c. &c.
INFANTS' TOILET BASKETS, EMBROIDERED AND TRIMMED.
LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING OF ALL KINDS: NIGHT-DRESSES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, SKIRTS, CORSET-COVERS, &c., &c., IN STOCK OR MADE TO ORDER.
IN OUR FUR DEPARTMENT
WE WILL OFFER A LARGE ASSORTMET OF HUDSON BAY AND ALASKA SABLE SETS, MINK AND ERMINE MUFFS, COLLARS AND BOAS.

A large invoice of Russia Sable Fur just opened. Alaska Furs by the yard for trimming.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 28,
WILL MAKE A
STILL GREATER REDUCTION OF PRICES
IN THEIR
DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS,
COMMENCING WITH
5,000 YARDS OF FANCY DRESS GOODS, AT 25 CENTS, REDUCED FROM 50 CENTS.
ALL WOOL PLAIDS, AT 37½ CENTS., REDUCED FROM 62½ CENTS.
6 1-4 ALL WOOL PLAIDS, AT $1 50, REDUCED FROM $2 25.
IRISH POPLIN PLAIDS, AT $1 50, REDUCED FROM $2 25.
DIAMOND ARMURE CLOTH, JAPANESE SILKS,
FINE EMPRESS CLOTHS, SATIN DU CHENE, FRENCH IMPERIAL CLOTH, FRENCH AND IRISH POPLINS, EPINGLINES, VELOURS, SERGES, &c., &c., REDUCED IN PROPORTION.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 28,
WILL OFFER A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS
IN DARK SUBDUED COLORS.
BROCHE LONG SHAWLS FROM $13.
PAISLEY LONG SHAWLS FROM $13.
PAISLEY SQUARE SHAWLS FROM $8.
HEAVY CARRIAGE SHAWLS, IN BEAUTIFUL COLORS,
AT $15, REDUCED FROM $20.
A FULL LINE OF DOMESTIC SHAWLS FROM $3.
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS IN RECHERCHE DESIGNS, AT EXTRAORDINARY LOW PRICES.

NICHOLS, BURTNETT & CO.

OFFER NOVELTIES IN
FINE FURS,
AND
SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS
IN
Seal and Astrakhan Sacks.
No. 477 Broadway.

Sugden & Bradbury

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY,
one door below Bleecker-st.
SILKS, VELVETS, SATINS.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MOURNING GOODS.
VELVETEENS, DRESS GOODS, HOSIERY.
GLOVES, LINENS, LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
Also,
FLANNELS, BLANKETS, DOMESTIC GOODS, &c.

To our general stock in the above departments, and to a number of specialties in each, we ask the particular attention of every purchaser of Dry Goods.

The goods are precisely the same in quality and style as those of any first-class Broadway house, and our comparatively small expenses enable us to sell them twenty-five per cent. less. Customers can obtain samples for comparison, and thus demonstrate the correctness of our representations.

N. B.—Ladies' street suits and evening dresses made to order, trimmed in unexceptionable taste, and warranted in every respect.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, NOV. 28,
Very large additions to their stock of
CLOAK VELVETS, VELVETEENS, PLUSHES, ASTRAKHANS, MILLINERY AND TRIMMING VELVETS,
Among which will be found a very complete assortment of
ALL THE NEW CLOTH SHADES, VIZ.:
GRENAL, BORDEAUX, VERT, PAON, PRUNE, RUBIS, ARDOISE, &c., &c.
THE MOST CELEBRATED CLOAK VELVETS,
Confined styles, at unprecedented bargains.
26 AND 28-INCH GERMAN, $4 50 TO $8 PER YARD.
28 AND 28-INCH LYONS, $9, $10, $12, TO THE BEST MADE.

The above prices are consequent on recent purchases made in Lyons and other centres of manufacture,
AT PANIC PRICES.

For the convenience of customers, the above are exhibited in the section of the main floor next to the corner of 10th-st.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

At Jackson's,

NO. 729 BROADWAY.
CLOAKINGS
FROM AUCTION.
A SUPERIOR STOCK.
GREAT BARGAINS.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES
In Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Ornaments, and a complete assortment of Real Laces, Sash, Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, Satins, Silks, Black and Colored Velvets on the bias, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, Small Wares, Hosiery and Gloves
AT POPULAR PRICES.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 787 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.

DRY GOODS.

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MOURNING DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND BEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED.
N. B.--BLACK ALPACAS
30c., worth 55c.

AT FREDERICK LOESER'S,
NO. 279 FULTON-ST.,
BROOKLYN.

We this week make LARGE ADDITIONS to our stock of REAL LACES in Gimpure, Thread and Applique.

FRENCH PASSEMENTERIE.

TRIMMINGS, VELVETS and VELVETEENS, in all the new cloth colors.

Rich FRENCH RIBBONS in Faille, Broche and Bayadere.

ALSO,

A magnificent line of REAL ROMAN GOODS in all widths.

These goods having been personally selected by our Mr. LOESER, and purchased during a period of great depression for immediate cash, we are able to OFFER GREAT INDUCEMENTS to economical buyers.

An extensive stock of HOSIERY and GLOVES at most popular prices.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, NOV. 28,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ALSO A CHOICE COLLECTION OF DELICATELY-COLORED POULTS DE SOIE ANTIQUE, 27 INCHES WIDE, FOR EVENING, BRIDAL AND STREET DRESSES, AT $4 AND $4 50 PER YARD.
VALUE, $6 AND $6 50.
NEW FANCY SILKS, IN LARGE QUANTITIES, $1 PER YARD.
PLAIN SILKS IN ALL THE NEW SHADES, $2 PER YARD.
BLACK SILKS FOR SUITS, EXTRA, $2 PER YARD.
A NEW ARTICLE IN
AMERICAN BLACK SILK, OFFERED FOR THE FIRST TIME,
GUARANTEED TO WEAR WELL, $2 50 AND $2 75 PER YARD.
BONNETS AND PONSON'S BLACK SILKS, $2 75 PER YARD,
MUCH BELOW THEIR VALUE.
FRENCH POPLINS, ALL SHADES, $1 50 PER YARD.
VERY BEST QUALITY REAL IRISH POPLINS, FRESH COLORS, $2 PER YARD.
THIS STOCK COMPRISES THE LARGEST VARIETY EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 28,
ELEGANT NOVELTIES
IN EXTRA QUALITY
ENGLISH BODY-BRUSSELS,
EXTRA QUALITY
PARIS MOQUETTES.
A LARGE LINE OF
SMYRNA CARPETS,
IN ONE PRICE.
A FEW NEW DESIGNS IN
AMERICAN MOQUETTES,
JUST RECEIVED,
AND THEY WILL MAKE
LARGE ADDITIONS
TO THEIR STOCK OF
ENGLISH BODY-BRUSSELS,
AT $1 75 PER YARD.
CONFINED STYLES BRUSSELS,
AT $2 PER YARD.
PARIS MOQUETTES,
AT $3 PER YARD, RECENT PRICE $4 50.
CROSSLY & SON'S BEST QUALITY
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
$1 25 PER YARD.
INGRAINS, THREE-PLYS, &c.,
AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 28,
AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE USUAL COST OF IMPORTATION:
ONE CASE VERY ELEGANT STRIPED INDIA LONG SHAWLS.
TWO CASES LACE GOODS, VIZ.: POINTE GAZE AND APPLIQUE SHAWLS, FLOUNCES, CAPES, HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, CHANTILLY AND GUIPURE TRIMMING LACES, BLACK AND WHITE LLAMA OVER-DRESSES, SACKS, AND SHAWLS,
FORMING THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT ASSORTMENT THEY HAVE EVER OFFERED,
HAVING PURCHASED THEM IN EUROPE AT PANIC PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL EXHIBIT ON MONDAY, NOV. 28,
AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' READY-MADE VELVET, SILK, POPLIN AND CLOTH SUITS,
THE RICHEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE OFFERED THIS SEASON.
PRICES FROM $50 TO $375 EACH.
WHITE ORGANDIE DRESSES—VERY ELEGANT.
ALSO THE BALANCE OF THEIR
LADIES' CHEVIOT WOOL SHAWL SUITS, $5 EACH.
LADIES' WATER-PROOF SUITS, $7 50 EACH.
LADIES' BLACK ALPACA SUITS, $8 EACH.
CHILDREN'S WATER-PROOF SUITS, $2 50 EACH.
CHILDREN'S ELEGANTLY BRAIDED SUITS, $4 50 EACH.
ABOUT ONE-HALF THE COST OF PRODUCTION.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

At Jackson's

MOURNING-STORE,
NO. 729 BROADWAY.
MOURNING BONNETS, SUITS, SACKS, &C., READY MADE. ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED, PRICES LOW.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 21,
THE MOST ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE STOCK IN THIS CITY, OF
VELVET, SILK, CLOTH, ASTRAKHAN, SEALSKIN, REAL RUSSIA SABLE,
MINK, ERMINE,
HUDSON BAY SABLE,
CLOAKS, SACKS,
CAPES, MUFFS, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
WHICH THEY HAVE GREAT PLEASURE IN EXHIBITING TO PURCHASERS.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
HAVE LARGELY REPLENISHED
ALL THEIR
POPULAR STOCKS OF
DRESS GOODS,
AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S,

NO. 824 BROADWAY, CORNER OF 12TH-ST.,
CORSETS A SPECIALTY.
Elegant shapes and styles.
Paris hand-made and R. Werley's woven Corsets.
Children's Corsets, Waists, Shoulder-braces, Nursing Corsets.
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
SKIRTS AND TOURNOURS,
in Hair-cloth,
AND ALL THE LATE NOVELTIES,
including
THE BRIDAL AND DUCHESS TRAINS.
THE PANIER IMPERATRICE SKIRT.

MME. NATALIE TILMAN & CO.,
No. 84 EAST 9TH-ST.,
Between Broadway and 4th-av.
Large and splendid assortment of
BONNETS, ROUND HATS,
FLOWERS, FEATHERS,
HEAD-DRESSES,
BRIDAL WREATHS
AND VAILS.
N. B.—Suits and Ball Dresses made to order.

At Jackson's,

NO. 729 BROADWAY.
A FULL LINE OF BLACK VELVETEENS, PURE SILK FINISH. PRICES GUARANTEED.

HAIR! HAIR!
SHAW'S PATENT HAIR SWITCHES AND CHIGNONS, equal to human hair, can be combed, brushed and dressed over.
HUMAN HAIR, cheapest in the country.
SWITCHES, one yard long, $6.
CURLS, $1 per set and upward.
Latest styles on hand. Ladies' own Chignons dressed for 25c. Only depot, No. 358 Bowery, near 4th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE, THREE Staten Island dyeing and scouring offices, paying a profit of from $200 to $300 per week; located in New-York and Brooklyn; owner cannot give them personal attention. Apply to JOHN DOUGHTY, No. 231 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A BUSINESS THAT HAS PAID a large profit for the last ten years; the owner is desirous of retiring, having made a competency. Apply to S. J. SHERMAN, Nos. 318 and 320 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY AMERIcan and English watches, jewelry, silverware, cuckoo and French clocks is at FRANKFIELD'S old established jewelry-stores, 6th-av., corner 14th-st., and 8th-av., corner 28th-st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FOR SALE—TEN PER CENT.
CHOICE
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
Real Valuation of Property - - - $33,346,161
Whole Indebtedness only - - - - - 869,000
ALSO,
NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS.
INSURANCE, BANK
AND
GAS-LIGHT STOCKS,
AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SALE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES.
FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE
CITY OF CHICAGO,
Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, in New-York.
Principal redeemable 1895.
For sale by
GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK,
No. 36 Wall-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
The policy-holders of the Atlantic and other mutual companies can obtain fair prices for their scrip at the office of
WM. C. GILMAN,
Dealer in Marine and Fire Insurance Scrip.
No. 46 Pine-st.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE,
LAND DEPARTMENT,
SEARS BUILDING, BOSTON.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until noon, MONDAY, Dec. 5, for the sale of $50,000 of the Land Bonds of said company, to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage of April 16, 1867.

The bids will be opened at the office of the company in Boston on Tuesday, Dec. 6, and the accepted bids declared. Signed, JOHN DUFF, C. H. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

AN ELECTION FOR FIVE TRUSTEES OF The Green-Wood Cemetery, will be held at the office of the Cemetery, No. 30 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, the 5th day of December next, between the hours of 12 o'clock, noon, and 1 o'clock P. M.
J. A. PERRY, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
(Established by the Government of the United States.)
NO. 185 BLEEKER-ST.,
Between Sullivan and Macdougal sts.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED FROM DATE OF DEPOSIT.

Interest payable or compounded three times in a year, or every thirty days, as depositors prefer. Married women and children have exclusive control over their money deposited in this Bank. All accounts strictly private and confidential. All deposits payable on demand, with interest due.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—SIX Per Cent. Interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1. Assets, $2,038,552 63; surplus, $154,551 68.

EXTRA INTEREST OF ONE MONTH will be allowed by the Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg, on money deposited on or before Dec. 1. Regular interest, six per cent.

DIVIDENDS.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE, NO. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1870.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, due Dec. 1, 1870, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The transfer-books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M.
By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer—Sales-room, No. 521 Broadway.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE OF STATUARY, ALABASTER AND PARIAN GROUPS AND FIGURES, SUPERB FLORENTINE AND ETRUSCAN VASES, TAZZAS, &c.; ELEGANT BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS, ARTISTIC BRONZES, ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

With many other choice and beautiful goods, SUITABLE FOR THE APPROACHING HOLIDAYS, will be sold at auction by DANIEL A. MATHEWS, ON TUESDAY, Nov. 29, and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 11 o'clock morning, and 7½ o'clock evening, at MATHEWS' AUCTION-ROOMS, NO. 521 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL BUILDING.
ON EXHIBITION DAY AND EVENING UNTIL SALE.

JNO. H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
90,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL
at PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 30, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

MONDAY, NOV. 28, AT 10½ A. M., AT No. 143 Court, between State and Atlantic, Brooklyn—Balance of the stock of excellent new furniture of the best manufacture without reserve to close the business; also, seventy yards rich velvet carpet.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A First-Class Residence for Sale at Hudson Park.

BETWEEN SPUYTEN DUYVIL AND RIVERDALE.

This beautiful property is now offered for sale, and presents superior advantages to a party desiring a homestead of surpassing elegance, or to the capitalist as an investment. The dwelling has a frontage of 93 feet by about 40; contains every conceivable modern improvement, and is built upon an eminence commanding a splendid view of the Hudson, both up and down. The out-buildings are thoroughly complete and in perfect order; the grounds are handsomely and artistically arranged, well planted with trees, shrubs and flowers, and are most attractive. The natural advantages of this property, being only twenty-five minutes by railroad and about one hour's drive from Wall-st., and in view of the fact of the Hudson and Harlem Railroads converging at this point, make this one of the most desirable and valuable estates in the vicinity of New-York. For full particulars, maps, photographs, price, terms, &c., bona fide purchasers only may apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

AT ELIZABETH—FIFTY-FOUR TRAINS daily, (each way,) forty-five minutes from Liberty-st., for sale on easy terms, a handsome twelve-room house, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, eligible location; lot of nearly one acre; well improved; a comfortable and elegant suburban residence; worth $15,000; will rent low till April. Inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address C. C., Box No. 235 New-York Post-office.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

A PLOT OF SIXTEEN LOTS WITH dwelling-house, in most desirable part of North New-York, only five minutes from Harlem Bridge, for sale at a bargain.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINE INVESTMENT.—TWO MILES, HUDSON River frontage, stone mansion, lodge, cottage and out-buildings, 80 to 400 acres; abundance of fruits and shade, and extensive views, for sale or exchange. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A house and two lots, 25 by 100, corner of 18th-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of J. M. FULLER, No. 344 Fulton-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—TO MANUFACTURERS OF SHOES and other light goods, suitable buildings for the business, with steam-boiler in same, within fifty miles of New-York; trains thirteen times a day; propeller and steamer every day; rent reasonable; facilities capital. Apply to A. MELHADO, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 16, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Auctioneer.

BY V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.
Office, No. 11 Pine-st.
(Unless previously disposed of by private sale, as an entirety,)
On THURSDAY, Dec. 8,
At 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room,
No. 111 Broadway.
(No postponement on account of bad weather.)

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY 5TH-AV., (CENTRAL PARK,) MADISON-AV., 78TH AND 79TH STS., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the GRAND 79th-st. entrance to Central Park.

This block has long been considered by many competent judges as THE CHOICEST on the line of the Park. It is the only WHOLE block that can be purchased. It is adapted to IMMEDIATE improvement; 5TH-AV., 78th and 79th sts. are sewered, and the streets on the four sides of the block are PAVED with Nicolson or Belgian pavement. The Madison-av. CARS are running up as far as 86th-st.

The location is HIGH, DRY and HEALTHY, OVERLOOKING the HANDSOMEST portions of the CENTRAL PARK. The sale will be "POSITIVE." The block will be offered AS A WHOLE, at a set-up price, when, if not taken, it will be sold IN SINGLE LOTS. The TITLE is indisputable. Seventy per cent. may remain, if desired, on bond and mortgage for FIVE YEARS. Each and every lot, with each and every rear, IS RESTRICTED, as is also every lot in the block on the north side of 79th-st., thus securing beyond any contingency an UNEXCEPTIONABLE neighborhood and MAGNIFICENT improvements. Parties wishing to buy the ENTIRE property before the day fixed for selling at auction may apply to DUN, BARLOW & CO., No. 335 Broadway; or to the auctioneers,
V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH A. LEVY, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH A. LEVY,
No. 1 Pine-st.,
AUCTIONEER, REAL ESTATE AND GENERAL INSURANCE BROKER.
Sales at auction of real estate, stocks, bonds, &c.
Sales of furniture at owners' residences.
Private sales of houses, lots, leases, farms, &c., &c.
Houses, lots and stores rented, and rents collected.
Titles searched, and mortgages extended and negotiated.
Fire, life, marine and accidental insurances effected in the best companies at the lowest rates.

JOSEPH A. LEVY, Auctioneer,
Will offer at public auction,
At the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway,
MONDAY, Nov. 28,
At 12 o'clock noon,
The following-described valuable property:

No. 329 WEST FIFTIETH-STREET.—Three-story, high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 19.2 by about 50; lot 100.5; mortgage, $10,500.

No. 264 WEST FORTIETH-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, 20 by about 45; lot 98.9; mortgage, $10,000.

No. 120 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—Three-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20 by about 54; lot 119; mortgage, $16,000.

FIFTY-THIRD-STREET (south side.)—Three lots, 25x100 feet each, beginning 150 feet east of 5th-av.; mortgage, $42,000.

SIXTH-AVENUE (southwest corner 56th-st.)—Four lots; size, 100.5x100; mortgage, $60,000.

No. 345 WEST THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.—To close an estate, the first-class three-story and basement brick dwelling-house; size, 16.8x45x98 9; mortgage, $90,000.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD-STREET (near 7th-av. Boulevard.)—Three-story and basement high-stoop brick dwelling; 25x45x100; mortgage, $60,000.

For maps, permits, and particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer,

WILSON H. BLACKWELL, Auctioneer.

BLACKWELL & MARKS, SUCCESSORS to MALLORY & BLACKWELL, will sell at the Hotel, at Clarksville, Rockland County, N. Y., on TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 M., by order of James H. and Charles E. Brady, executors:

About 15¾ acres of land belonging to the estate of Archibald C. Brady, deceased, desirably located in the town of Clarkstown, Rockland County, on the main road from Nyack to New City Court-house, and eligible for building lots.

Further particulars at the office of J. R. MALLARY, Broadway and Main-st., Nyack, and BLACKWELL & MARKS, No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

SUPREME COURT.—UNDER THE DIrection of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee:
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 30,
At 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway: SPUYTEN DUYVIL CREEK AND TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Nineteen lots adjoining the Dyckman estate, and close to the Hudson and Harlem River Canal.
Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE ESTATE of A. J. Cipriani, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 26, 1871, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, viz.: Buildings and lots, No. 11 Pine-st., No. 73 Nassau-st., and No. 43 Liberty-st.; six-sixteenths in packet ships of the Black Ball line; $2,890 scrip Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and 404 acres 111 perches of land in Monroe County, Penn.
Particulars at auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE ENTIRE BLOCK bounded by 5th-av., (Central Park,) Madison-av., 79th (100 feet wide) and 78th sts., comprising thirty-four building lots, and facing the grand 79th-st. entrance to Central Park. For full detailed statement of this extra valuable property, see advertisement in auction column, by V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO.

NO. 55 WEST 9TH-ST.—HOUSE 22.6 BY 48; lot half block; three-stories, high stoop, all modern improvements and style; in perfect and high cost order, frescoed and painted; price $22,500; neighborhood first-class and improving. Apply J. M. DAVIES, No. 5 Pine st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, A four-story, first-class brown-stone high-basement house, 25x60x100, situate on 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. For particulars inquire of LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON DESIRABLE IMproved and unimproved City, and Brooklyn improved real estate; mortgages promptly cashed; principals only dealt with.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

LOTS NORTH OF CENTRAL PARK wanted, in exchange for a house desirably located on 5th-av. Principals only who mean business may apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HOUSES for sale cheap. Nos. 1 and 7 West 56th-st., 5 East 54th-st., 11 West 52d-st., 2 and 10 East 46th-st., 10 East 43d-st., and 29 East 39th-st., 331 and 538 Madison-av.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front, on 26th-st., near 6th-av., will be sold low or traded for improved City property, or good mortgages.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A SACRIFICE TO A PROMPT BUYER—A first-class brown-stone front, near the Park, will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone front, between 5th and Madison avs., south of 34th-st., for sale; terms easy.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SECOND MORTGAGES.—A LARGE amount of money to buy good second mortgages with. Principals only dealt with.
WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A PLOT AT FORT WASHINGTON, with beautiful river view, for sale or trade. Principals only need apply with full particulars.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A PLOT ON 128TH-ST., AND SOME cash to trade for a good house in a desirable locality; principals only; with full particulars. Apply to WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone front, between 5th and Madison avs., south of 34th-st., for sale low. Terms easy.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES and lots in choicest locations constantly on hand, for sale, at prices and terms to suit all.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FIFTH-AV.—A SMALL HOUSE ON 5TH-av., south of 34th-st., for sale on easy terms; a perfect gem. WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE STORE ON CORTlandt-st. for sale, or will be traded for dwelling-houses or mortgages; would be rented to a good tenant. WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

SEVERAL OF THE MOST DESIRABLE houses on 5th and Madison avs., and the adjacent streets, for sale at very reasonable prices. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE within twenty miles of New-York in exchange for a first-class house near 5th-av. Principals only, with full particulars, apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

WANTED—A GOOD CORNER ON EITHER 3d or 6th-av., at a fair price and on reasonable terms, for a prompt purchaser; principals only.
WM. SINCLAIR, JR., & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
COURT-HOUSE, PARK,
NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST., Nov. 1, 1870.

TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also, an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15. On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1, interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS of the latest imported patterns. Monuments, at reduced prices. A. KLABER, Steam Marble Works, No. 124 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $8, $12, $25 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 665 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

CORNER OF 6TH-AV. AND 59D-ST., 100x100.—Cellars excavated.
HATCH & RIKER, No. 1,282 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY FURNISHED room, on second floor of first-class house, in 80th-st., east of Madison-av., will be rented to a single gentleman; no other rooms rented; references exchanged. Address with name, J. T., Box No. 140 Times Office.

A LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, bedroom communicating, to rent, without board, to a single gentleman desiring first-class accommodations; family strictly private; reference required. Address, with name, E., Box No. 129 Times Office.

TO LET, FURNISHED — TWO OR three rooms, on parlor floor, to one or more gentlemen; also, room on third floor; location between 17th and 20th sts., Broadway and 4th-av.; reference exchanged. Address J. L., Box No. 405 lower Post-office.

A FEW GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with newly and handsomely-furnished rooms, without board, by calling to No. 30 West 27th-st., near the Coleman House; references given and required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, on second floor, to rent, with board, by a private family residing at No. 32 West 19th-st.; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS in the modern house, No. 48 West 15th-st., to let to gentlemen, with or without board. Unexceptionable references exchanged.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS, or separately, in a strictly private family; comforts of home offered; private table if desired; unexceptionable references. No. 278 4th-av., near 21st-st.

PARTIES WISHING SUPERIOR accommodations can obtain an entire second floor handsomely furnished, with first-class board at No. 123 Madison-av.

NO. 40 EAST 31ST-ST.—TO LET, A beautifully furnished second floor, with or without board; private table if desired.

WEST 23D-ST., NO. 343.—A PLEASant, well-furnished room, with board for two persons, at $14 per week.

FURNISHED ROOMS, WITHOUT board, near Madison Park, to parties with first-class reference. Apply to No. 127 East 24th-st.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board. No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

NO. 2 WEST 39TH-ST.—AN ENTIRE floor, consisting of parlor, private dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c., with private table.

ROOMS ELEGANTLY FURNISHED to let, without board, in first-class private residence, No. 51 East 10th-st., near Broadway; references.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE a nicely furnished large front room, with board, for about $20 per week, in an American family, above 8th-st.; reference required. Address W. P., Box No. 109, Times office.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, TWO CHILdren and nurse, wish first-class board in a private family; west side preferred; references exchanged. Address A. B., Box No. 104 Times Office.

A GERMAN LADY, EXCELLENT MUSIcian, desires board in a private family in exchange, or partly, for music and German lessons; best of references given. Address F. P., Box 117 Times Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:30 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Poughkeepsie train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:15 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 10, 1870.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.
Fall and Winter Arrangement.
Commencing MONDAY, Oct. 17, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:45 A. M. Mail for Patchogue.
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, via stage to Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Islip Accommodation, Saturdays, through to Patchogue.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway.
The 8:45 and 10 A. M., and 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st. as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo, the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M., (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theatre train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M., and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 520 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

*Daily. ‡For Hackensack only. †For Piermont and Nyack only.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., as follows:
10:30 A. M.—Railroad Express.
3:45 P.—Montreal Express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, washing at her house; understands all kinds of fluting and fine washing; gets up fineries in superior style; excellent reference. Call at or address No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 13, fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT widow, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress; would like to have her daughter, aged fifteen, in same family to take care of children; both have excellent references. Call for three days at No. 347 West 36th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL positions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 303 Bowery. Mrs. LOWE.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is willing and obliging. Call at M. HILD'S, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN young man as coachman; thoroughly understands the care of horses, also the treatment of all diseases; can drive two, four or six in hand to any part of this City; can show the best reference as to the above, also as to honesty and sobriety. Call or address for one week W. W., in care of Mr. Koltzon, No. 192 Hester-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class coachman, who understands his business thoroughly, as stableman or as driver; can bring three years' good City references. Address H. B., No. 159 West 19th-st., sadler store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by an experienced young man, with good City references. Address WAITER, No. 125 West 24th-st., Room No. 3.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SMART WINDOW-SHADE painter; one thoroughly understanding the business can have steady work. Address H. N. WENTWORTH, No. 109 Court-st., Boston, Mass., stating experience and wages expected.

WANTED—A NEAT, TIDY YOUNG COLored girl, to do general house-work in a small family a few miles from the City. Address, giving age and residence, H. G., Box No. 118 Times Office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED and closed, bankrupts' books examined and estates wound up. Address ACCOUNTANT, Box No. 107 Times Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 30, 8 P. M.
(NOTE.—Mlle. Rosa's Manager begs to state that in consequence of other pressing arrangements by the Committee of the Foundling Fair, rendering their cooperation at present impossible, this initiatory Concert is for Mlle. Rosa alone, and she will sing for the charity hereafter.)
GRAND CONCERT
by
ROSA D'ERINA,
THE IRISH PRIMA DONNA,
assisted by
SIGNOR RONCONI,
SIGNOR FILIPPI,
Mlle. FERNANDE TEDESCO.
Messrs. HOFFMAN and Signor MORA...Conductors

PROGRAMME.
PART I.
Grand Duo (two pianos)—"Don Giovanni"..Thalberg
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN and Signor A. L. MORA.
Romanza—"Martha"..........................Flotow
Signor F. FILIPPI.
Irish Melody—"Rich and Rare"......................Moore
ROSA D'ERINA.
Solo Violin—Second Concerto...................De Beriot
Miss FERNANDE TEDESCO.
Grand Scena—Robert toi que j'aime (Robert le Diable) Meyerbeer
ROSA D'ERINA.
Cavatina Figaro—(Barbiere di Sevigila).......Rossini
Signor RONCONI.
French Barcarolle—"Ou Voulez Vous aller".Gounod
Spanish Hunting Song—"La Calasera"........Yradier
ROSA D'ERINA.

PART II.
Solo Piano-forte—"Mocking Bird".....Edw. Hoffman
Mr. EDWARD HOFFMAN.
Aria from Forza del Destino........................Verdi
Signor F. FILIPPI.
Sacred Solo—"Ave Maria"..................Cherubini
ROSA D'ERINA.
Duo—Elisir d'Amore..................................Verdi
Signor RONCONI and Signor FILIPPI.
Irish Melody—"The Harp that once through Tara's Halls"...................................Moore
ROSA D'ERINA.
Operatic Duet—La ci Darem (Don Giovanni)..Mozart
ROSA D'ERINA and Signor RONCONI.
Irish Ballad—"Oh, Native Music".................Lover
Irish Serio-Comic Ballad—"Barney O'Hea"....Lover
ROSA D'ERINA.
ADMISSION—ONE DOLLAR.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
Tickets and programmes at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway; Ticket Office, No. 114 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall.

FRENCH THEATRE, 14TH-ST.
GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE,
ON SATURDAY, DEC. 3, AT 8 P. M.
TO BE GIVEN BY
THE MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH CLUB
DE L'HARMONIE,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE VICTIMS OF THE WAR.
The following distinguished artists will kindly contribute their aid upon the occasion:
Mesdames Hallier-Dossy, Suzanne Thal, Leydeker, Rosa, Taillefer, MM. Lefranc, Gausins, Predigam, Brunel, Juignet, Edgard, Rousseau, Glatigny.
The entertainment of the evening will comprise:
COMEDY AND VAUDEVILLE,
MUSICAL INTERLUDE,
COMEDY,
VAUDEVILLE,
MUSICAL INTERLUDE.
NOTICE.
The sale of tickets will begin on MONDAY, Nov. 28, at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at No. 114 Broadway, and at the Fourteenth-st. Theatre.

STEINWAY HALL.
NILSSON'S LAST NIGHT.
TUESDAY NEXT, Nov. 29, at 8.
Second and last appearance (prior to departure for the West) of
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON IN ORATORIO,
TUESDAY, Nov. 29, at 8 P. M.,
when Handel's sublime oratorio,
THE MESSIAH,
will be performed, on which occasion
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will be assisted by
BEEBE, CARY, SIMPSON, WHITNEY.
THE MENDELSSOHN UNION,
under the conductorship of Mr. GEORGE BRISTOW
Organist..............................Mr. S. P. WARREN
Admission, $2; reserved seats, $3 and $4. Seats now at Hall; also at Schirmer's, No. 701, and at No. 114 Broadway.
Wednesday, Nov. 30, Academy, Philadelphia.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.
LECTURE SEASON 1870-71.
The Directors have the pleasure of announcing that Hon. CHARLES SUMNER
will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of this Association, at
STEINWAY HALL,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, 1870, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—THE DUEL BETWEEN FRANCE AND GERMANY, with its lessons to civilization.
Doors open at 7 o'clock.
Tickets of admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
Sale of reserved seats will begin on WEDNESDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, at 8 o'clock, at E. P. Dutton & Co.'s bookstore, No. 713 Broadway, and at the Library.
EDWARD HASLER,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL BALL
in aid of the
WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND
of the late
VOLUNTEER NEW-YORK
FIRE DEPARTMENT
will be given
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1871.
Tickets, $5, admitting a gentleman and ladies.
JAS. F. WENMANN, President, No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.
J. JOSEPH WESTRAY, Secretary, No. 1 William-st.
Proscenium and dress circle boxes can be procured on application to
JAMES F. WENMAN, President.

SUFFERERS OF THE WAR.
A GRAND NATIONAL BAZAAR,
Organized by the French and American ladies of New-York City, has been opened at the Armory of the Seventy-first (formerly Thirty-seventh) Regiment, Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts., EVERY DAY FROM 1 P. M. TILL 10 P. M., in aid of the
SUFFERERS OF THE WAR IN FRANCE.
Twenty tables richly furnished with the most beautiful variety of articles. GRAND CONCERT BY THE SPLENDID BAND OF THE BAZAAR, under the direction of Mr. ANTONIO L. MORA.
Mr. LE FRANC, of the Grand Opera, will sing; also, Mme. VIARDI-MARTI.
Splendid collection of pictures, novelties, bric-a-brac.
By direction of the ladies of the Committee, the correct change will be rendered in all cases, and the number of chances in the lotteries will be fixed in advance.
Admission, 25c. Season tickets, $2.
TO BE OBTAINED ANYWHERE.

MR. A. A. FAVARGER'S FRENCH Readings, Union League Club, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Class for ladies, after his peculiar plan for mastering French, open for a few more pupils. Mr. FAVARGER, No. 8 East 9th-st., home till 1 P. M. Readings and lessons, $1 each.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—The fourth Winter exhibition of pictures and sculptures, now open daily until dusk, and on Wednesday and Saturday nights. Galleries, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av.

BROADWAY UNDER-GROUND RAILWAY, 260 Broadway, corner Warren, open 10 to 5.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
At No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st., and No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.
Morning Class now forming for ladies and children on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 10. Suitable for ladies desirous of taking a few lessons to learn the Boston. Also, Mr. FRANK DODWORTH'S Afternoon Class, at 4 o'clock on the same days.
Children's Evening Class will commence on FRIDAY, Nov. 4, at 8 o'clock.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day and evening. All dances taught in one quarter; six perfectly in six private lessons.

SHIPPING.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Jan. 23.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, will sail Dec. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 17 East River, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Tuesday, Nov. 29.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips.................Friday, Dec. 9.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.........Monday, Dec. 19.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips..............Thursday, Dec. 29.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Cleopatra goes to Havana only; takes no passengers.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,
sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, (via Nassau,). Dec. 1
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS..........Dec. 8
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...............Dec. 15
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier No. 21 N. R.—The steamer W. W. Coit will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday and Thursday, at 4 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodations, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 185 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
In consequence of the approaching engagement of
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
the management is compelled to announce the
LAST WEEK BUT FOUR,
being the
106TH TO 112TH TIME
of
MR.
JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
RIP VAN WINKLE,
in Boucicault's beautiful legendary drama of that name.
RIP VAN WINKLE
MATINEE on SATURDAY at 1½ o'clock.
Seats secured TWO WEEKS IN ADVANCE at the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson & Co.'s music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 28,
(first time this season.) Robertson's comedy,
CASTE.
TUESDAY—THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
WEDNESDAY—THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
THURSDAY—CASTE.
FRIDAY—THE ROAD TO RUIN.
SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1½ P. M.,
CASTE.
SATURDAY NIGHT—CASTE.
The Manager begs to announce that notwithstanding the splendid success of the present series of LEGITIMATE COMEDIES, they must shortly be withdrawn, in consequence of the early production of two new plays by Mr. ALBERRY and Mr. ROBERTSON.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.
Third week of Offenbach's masterpiece,
LES BRIGANDS.
Witnessed in two weeks by upward of 41,930.
delighted visitors.
THE NOVEL WHISPERING CHORUS
and
INCOMPARABLE LAUGHING CHORUS,
nightly hailed with tumultuous enthusiasm, and receiving
DOUBLE AND TREBLE ENCORES.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
FERNANDE. } EVERY NIGHT and Saturday Matinee, (for a short time,) the famous Parisian comedy, by Mr. Myron A. Cooney and N. Hart Jackson, entitled:
FERNANDE.
Characters by Agnes Ethel, Fanny Davenport, Fanny Morant, Linda Dietz, Misses Ames, Mortimer, Norwood and Claxton, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Polk, Mr. Lewis, Mr. De Vere, Bascomb, Pierce, Mathison and others.
IN PREPARATION, an original, local and contemporaneous comedy, entitled SARATOGA!

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 720 B'WAY.
MONDAY, NOV. 28,
BLIND BEGGARS, FAUST, and
ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
and every evening at 8—Saturday matinee at 2.
The great spectacular burlesque of LITTLE JACK SHEPPARD, after weeks of preparation, with new scenery, gorgeous costumes, new mechanical effects, new music, &c.
Reappearance of Miss LINA EDWIN and first appearance of Miss ADA HARLAND. Performance will commence with ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
THE BEST ENTERTAINMENT
IN THE CITY.
MR. GEO. L. FOX'S POPULAR
PANTOMIME.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE,
EVERY EVENING.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY MATINEES at 2.
WEE WILLIE WINKIE, AFTERWARD CLOWN, } GEO. L. FOX.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2½. EVERY NIGHT at 8.
UNPARALLELED EQUESTRIAN TRIUMPH
OF MR. CHARLES FISH,
THE CHALLENGE BARE-BACK,
SOMERSAULT RIDER.
Enthusiastic and appreciative audiences. Physical skill displayed by the leading artists in Equestrianism, Unrivaled Acrobats, Voltigeurs, Gymnasts, Highly-trained Horses, Ponies, &c.
100 LITTLE CHILDREN WANTED,
between four and ten years of age, used to dancing, to appear in a fairy spectacle. Apply between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

JUSTIN McCARTHY WILL DELIVER his lecture on the *Franco-Prussian War* at Association Hall, 4th-av. and 23d-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock.

CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING FOR INSTRUCTION in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony, and Composition, and the Modern Languages, at the NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, The first Musical Institute in the country. Subscription-books open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Terms—Classes of three, $10; of two, $15, per quarter. Private instruction, $25 per quarter. Application to be made at the General Conservatory offices, No. 820 Broadway, near 12th-st., New-York. Brooklyn branch No. 128 (new No. 102) Court, near State-st., Brooklyn.

LECTURES

PROF. DOREMUS
Will deliver a Course of four illustrated Lectures on the *Triumphs of Modern Science*, at the Hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, THURSDAY, Dec. 8, THURSDAY, Dec. 15, and MONDAY, Dec. 19.
Admission to single Lecture, $1 50. Tickets for the Course, with reserved seats, $5. To be had at the Hall of the Association and at the prominent book and music stores.

STEINWAY HALL.
FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 2,
LILLIAN S. EDGARTON
will deliver her new lecture entitled
WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?
being a conservative view of the marriage question.

FRENCH READINGS, BY MR. A. A. FAVARGER, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 29, at 3 o'clock, at the Hall of the Union League Club. Tickets, $1.
Mr. FAVARGER will organize
One class for ladies at 11 o'clock.............................$25
One class for gentlemen at 8½ o'clock...................... 25
One evening class at 7 o'clock................................. 10
In special classes for reading, &c., at ladies' houses, $50 each member.
For tickets and other particulars, M. FAVARGER can be addressed or seen, No. 8 East 9th-st., before 1 and at 7 P. M.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices, for cash, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. Monthly instalments received for same.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, BEST makers, to rent or sell cheap for cash or on installments. Come and see them at M. M. MERRELL'S Wareroom, No. 8 Union-square (165 4th-av.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA,
VIA SANDY HOOK AND LONG BRANCH.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
The steamers EMPIRE STATE, Capt. A. P. ORSWELL, and JESSE HOYT, Capt. JAMES SEELY, leave Pier No. 28 North River daily (Sundays excepted) as follows: EMPIRE STATE 8 A. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with accommodation train for Philadelphia; JESSE HOYT 4 P. M., connecting with way-train for Tom's River. For Port Monmouth, Navesink, Middletown, Red Bank and Shrewsbury, connecting at Eatontown Junction with 8 A. M., and at Port Monmouth Pier with 4 P. M. boat. Philadelphia freight received at lowest rates up to 6 P. M. and forwarded with dispatch. Way freight to 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 244 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steam-boat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT 4 P. M.,
From Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
The splendid steamers

NEWPORT,	OLD COLONY,
Com. A. G. SIMMONS,	Com. B. M. SIMMONS,
Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.	Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

FREIGHT RECEIVED UP TO 4 P. M.
JAMES FISK, JR., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

ALBANY AND TROY EVENING LINE.—Great reduction of fare daily—Saturdays excepted, from Pier No. 44, between Spring and Charlton sts., at 6 o'clock. Fare deck, 50c.; cabin, $1; with state room, $1 50. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave as above, returning from Troy at 6, and Albany at 8 P. M. Fare Sundays as heretofore.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 24th...9:00 A. M.	Friday, 25th........8:00 A. M.
Saturday, 26th...10:30 A. M.	Monday, 28th.....8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 29th......12:00 M.	Wednesday, 30th..10:00 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 11 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

ALL ABOUT FEATHERS.

The Different Varieties and Where They Are Obtained.

Incidents of the Business of Bird-Catching—The Adulterations of the Dealers and How to Avoid Them Useful Hints to Purchasers.

The range of this subject is as wide as the universe and as old as creation. The first record of the use of feathers since the flood began to subside, was Noah's taking an account of stock with a pen he stole from a docile old eagle. Poetry has told us of a dove being sent out and returning with

"An olive leaf plucked off, and in his bill."

But truth, Scripture and science prove old Noah to have been wiser than that. He sent a croaking old raven, because of the bird's natural hankering after putrid flesh, which he would discover as soon as the water subsided, fill himself, and return to this conjugal felicity. Here again feathers rendered mankind a most important service, for without them the raven could not fly, and would undoubtedly have pitched into Noah, pecked out his eyes and then made a meal of him.

To come down to more modern times, the eternal seven-hilled city was saved by the cackling of a goose, and the Roman bird was the first Street Commissioner of the ancient City of Manhattan. The goose, to the Dutchman, was next to his *frau*, and he respected her accordingly. Our present lawgivers positively assert that the old streets of the City were reverently laid out on the first goose-paths, and an attempt being made to straighten them, the worthy burgomasters ordered an election to decide the matter, but no one was allowed to vote unless he was "sound on the goose," which gave rise to a phrase and a precedent, the latter remarkably well observed to this day. "But what on earth has this to do with feathers?" It has everything to do with them. Had there been no Dutchmen, there would be no geese; for a man could not be without a flock of geese or a goose-feather bed and be a Dutchman.

WHERE THE FEATHERS COME FROM.

The largest feather dealers in this City say that fully one-half of the live geese feathers sold in the trade are taken from our domestic geese, and come from the South and West. The people known as Pennsylvania Dutch are scattered all over the country, from the middle of Jersey and Southern New-York, down into Virginia and westward to the Mississippi. Their traditional fondness for this bird has kept alive, more or less, the custom of every farmer, and sometimes others, of keeping a large flock of geese. These are generally plucked four or five times a year, and yield about a pound of feathers each. The more old-fashioned the people, and the further they are from a railroad, the more geese they keep. There are some of these birds in Pennsylvania old enough to tell all about the Revolution. One pair, which contributed to the beds of three generations, were unceremoniously skinned a few days since to furnish some downy fixings for a great grandchild. Our feather venders say they sell five goose feather beds to Germans where they sell one to a native American. In all old Dutch neighborhoods, the custom still prevails of giving to each daughter on her marriage, at least one good goose feather bed, and oftener two. Each son must have one of geese feathers, and one of chicken feathers. Any failure to supply these articles indicates a screw loose somewhere, and that the families are not "sound on the goose." The surplus feathers are taken to the store and bartered for goods. The storekeeper has two chutes in a loft, in one of which is hung an enormous sack for the best live geese feathers, and another for mixed—made up of the plumage of ducks, both wild and tame, chicken feathers and old beds. There are enormous warehouses in Baltimore, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., from which agents are sent out in every direction to buy up the stock collected in by these country grocers, and these houses ship to the moderate dealers in New-York. But our largest feather men send out their own agents. Wild goose and duck feathers enter largely into the trade. These birds are captured by thousands in our Southern bays and rivers, and at their feeding-places in the West. Sportsmen resort to various artifices to capture the birds alive on account of the value of the feathers, and it is as hard to penetrate the breast of a wild goose with shot, as it is to reach the conscience of a New-York office-holder. The white-breasted wild goose is found in every part of North America, and from this bird most of the wild feathers are obtained. Large quantities of feathers are brought from the breeding grounds on the shores of Hudson's Bay, where the nests are robbed, the birds using their feathers to cover up the eggs. Several houses in this City import a part of their stock from Russia, and sometimes it comes well "loaded;" plaster of Paris being sprinkled on the feathers when damp to increase their weight.

THE PERILS OF BIRD-CATCHING.

The down of the eider duck, worth in our market from $12 to $14 per pound, is brought from Labrador, Iceland, Greenland and the Hebrides. In some places the nests of these birds are so close that a person can scarcely walk without treading upon them. They are often built on the shelves of rocks at the foot of deep and dangerous precipices, and the down hunters, descending hundreds of feet by means of ropes, often lose their lives in this perilous occupation. The down of the eider duck is so compressible that a quantity which may be squeezed into the crown of a hat, when loosened up will fill a blanket five feet square. A glance at the numerous luxurious articles of dress displayed in our shop-windows this season, will show why eider down is so highly prized. Many of the inhabitants of Greenland, Iceland, &c., live by the feather business. The invulnerable character of the breast of the wild goose has led to a curious stratagem to capture it. A fish is placed on a board loaded with lead, which sinks it below the surface and leaves the fish visible. This decoy is towed behind a boat by a long line. The goose, seeing the fish, darts for it suddenly, strikes the board, and breaks his neck.

The feathers from thousands of old beds came to this market during the war, or immediately after. It may be cruel to say it now, but some of them were sold because they were no longer wanted at home to sprinkle Northern Abolitionists, but the bulk were disposed of to keep their ruined owners from starvation. The crop poured into our feather houses from these sources was enormous.

CHEATING IN FEATHERS.

But there are other old beds constantly changing hands between parties whose ways illustrate the trite saying that "Birds of a feather flock together." Beds are stolen and sold to unscrupulous parties—beds clean, and beds reeking with dirt, disease and vermin. Others are bought at auction, at nominal prices, and the contents emptied into a bin. They are then passed through the "steamer," which livens them up and takes out the impurities. They are then put in a nice new tick, and hustled into a respectable-looking furniture-store, where the bed is sold by the jump for from $30 to $40—the full price of a genuine new live-goose feather bed. The legitimate use of this steamer is to take the impurities out of new feathers, and destroy the animal matter in the end of the quill, which, if it remains, is sure to attract moths. In lieu of this process, country women sometimes keep their feathers baking under the kitchen stove.

The steamer, in the hands of numerous rogues, is used for "mixing." While the feathers are damp with steam, some dry flour is thrown in and afterward a considerable quantity of dry cat tails. Of course the cat tails stick to the feathers, and though they went in at five cents per pound, they come out at $1. This is such profitable business that these scoundrels are making fortunes. We do not wish, however, to confound with them the respectable feather-men who sell mixed beds as such, at relative prices. The safest way to get a good feather bed is to go to a responsible house and buy the feathers in the bins and see them put in the tick.

THE CAT-TAIL BUSINESS.

The cat-tail business has grown to considerable proportions. In September and October hundreds of men, women and children may be seen among the reeds beyond the Hackensack, sometimes on foot and often in boats, collecting this downy material. They sell it for $5 per hundred weight, and one man will collect from one to two hundred weight per day. The pioneer of cat-tail gathering is an ancient Fifteenth Amendment who lives hard by the wave-washed base of the south-west side of Snake Hill. His castle is impregnable by land, save at low water. We "interviewed" him some time ago, and found him amid his bales of stock and flocks of geese. "TOM" says he has made money, and has enough to live on in his old days. He thinks of going into the "mixing" business himself, as the Jews only give him twenty cents for his goose feathers and five cents for his cat-tails, when he might get at least seventy-five cents for the mixture. He states that those who collect cat-tails all keep geese, as they have remarkable facilities for raising them. He has known a hundred to be raised in one night.

Goose feathers are largely used for ornamental millinery. Some of the short, downy feathers, about six inches in length, are dyed to resemble those of the ostrich. The quills are stripped of the vane, which is twisted, twirled and colored; and, mingled with other jimcrackery, makes a pretty feature in the head-gear of some other—goose. But the feather which stands the severest tests of fashion year after year, and is, therefore, really the cheapest in the long run, is the white ostrich plume taken from the wings and tail of the female bird. Various methods are resorted to for taking the bird alive, such as running it down with fleet horses, &c. Often a native disguises himself in the skin of an ostrich and thus approaches the flock. Recently large numbers have been domesticated, but the plumes are not so bright and glossy as those of the wild bird, which is becoming more scarce every year. The body feathers, as well as the plumes, are used in millinery. The bulk of our ostrich feathers are shipped direct from Cairo, in Egypt, and prepared in this City. They are put up in bales containing from 500 pounds to a ton each. A ton costs from $5,000 to $8,000, and contains from seventy-five to ninety plumes per pound, or an average of 160,000 per ton. These, sold at $3 each, would amount to $480,000. At this rate a feather-dresser might retire in tolerable comfort on the profits of one purchase. But, allowing for inferior feathers in the bales, and a good proportion of body feathers, it is probable the profits do not reach half this amount.

HOW TO SELECT GOOD FEATHERS.

A lady who wishes a full and perfect plume should always select the white and examine it carefully to see that it has not been spliced. This splicing is done by putting two imperfect plumes together by splitting the small end of the quill of the larger and inserting the other like a wedge. A full white plume may be worn one or two seasons and then cleaned. Afterward it may be dyed a darker shade each year till it reaches a black, which is the last resort. Inferior feathers are dyed in their first season. The ostrich feathers prepared in this City are chiefly dressed and colored by French and Germans, most of them located in Greene-street. Other foreign feathers are imported in large quantities, ready dressed, from London and Paris, for they can be imported as cheaply as they can be prepared in this country. The supply for this season was secured before Paris was invested. The scarcity of ostrich plumes, which are worn more than ever this season, has led to the use of immense quantities of the feathers of the American vultures which, when dyed in brilliant colors, so closely resemble those of the African bird that thousands are not able to tell the difference; yet they are about as much like real ostrich plumes as paste jewels are like diamonds. Millions of brilliantly-dyed vultures feathers are now in the market, and are really a very pretty ornament. They are chiefly prepared in New-York. The refuse feathers go to make up an almost incomprehensible number of brushes. But other feathers besides the plumes of this bird are valuable. They are used to make the beautiful grasses of wreaths, vines and artificial flowers. The art of making artificial flowers from feathers has long been practiced by the natives of South America.

IMPORTING ROOSTER-FEATHERS.

When the Spaniards invaded Mexico and Peru they were presented with gorgeous apparel made of brilliant-hued feathers, woven so compactly as to be almost proof against shot and sword. Some handsome feather capes made in Japan are now on exhibition on Broadway. It has been a popular idea that the rooster's feather that adorned the "Jockey hat" was plucked from the tail of some Jersey fighting-fowl. This may have been, but it is probable that it came the way of all other chicken feathers, and those of other birds used in the trade—from Paris. It would seem strange that an article to be picked up in every barn-yard in the country should have to be imported; and this brings us to another point in our story.

When a Paris milliner gets up a new style of goods, it is too late for us to go scraping round every hen-roost and beating every bush for the plumage of domestic birds. It must be had by the million bundles, and at once. Our feather-dressers state that the chicken-feathers used by them are from the white cock raised on the slopes of the Pyrenees. The owners save the quills, tie them in bundles, and sell them in Paris. We saw thousands of these bundles a few days since in Greene-street, neatly put up in oil-cloth, and evidently imported. This does not disprove the idea, however, that in time of great demand the hucksters in West Washington Market might have something to do with them. One of the heaviest importers of French millinery states that a year ago he paid in Paris $7,000 in gold for the filling of one order for cock feathers. The French have boasted that they bought the chickens and ate them, and sold the feathers to us for four times the original cost of the fowl. In the season of

LITTLE BIRDS PERCHED ON LADIES' HATS,

the bird-catchers of South America were set to work, and soon put thousands into the hands of traders on the coast. Traps, nets, bird-lime, stupefying powder, blunt arrows, and everything but the gun is resorted to to catch them. Humming birds are worn extensively this season. A common method of catching small birds is for the bird-hunter to conceal himself in some thicket where they are known to light in vast numbers, and set fire to different substances of a stupefying character, when crowds of the little fellows tumble off their perches and are scooped up by their ensnarers. The Bird of Paradise, found only in Australia and adjacent islands is captured by these processes. These birds, which were sold in this City last Winter for $8 each, now scarcely bring $1 50. The whole catalogue of beautifully-plumed birds has been overhauled for the insatiable demands of fashion. Even the Egyptian Ibis, held and preserved as sacred for centuries, has, at last, been slain by hundreds of thousands on account of its brilliant scarlet feathers.

Peacock plumes and breasts enter largely into decorations for hats this season. These feathers are used in a variety of combinations with flowers and other feathers. These are principally brought from France, where the birds command a high price. Had some enterprising speculator gone through our country and bought up these birds last Summer he might have made an immense fortune from the plumage. The egrets, long, thread-like feathers of the crane or heron are now very fashionable. The long and splendid plumes of the great white heron, of this country, formerly abundant in the cedar swamps of lower Jersey, though rare and costly, are not appreciated in our market. These birds are shot on the rivers and in the swamps of Florida, the feathers taken to Europe and manufactured into a variety of beautiful millinery articles, and returned to us at enormous prices. The plumes of other varieties of the heron family are treated in a similar manner.

Sea-gulls' breasts, shaped like wings, made handsome ornaments for those pretty little hats the ladies wore about two years ago. The birds were caught off the British coast, a hundred miles out at sea. They hovered over dangerous rocks, and their constant presence gave timely warning to the mariner. Their indiscriminate slaughter led to the passage of a law for the protection of these friendly and sagacious pilots. But the beauty of their soft and silvery feathers has kept them in the market in the shape of muffs, &c., as a substitute for furs.

There is one thing in the feather trade which ladies who desire to practice economy may do well to remember. The plumes and wings, &c., which go over the season are carefully packed away, as they have little intrinsic value. Birds of Paradise that last year sold for $8, can now be bought for $1. This is the way the trade runs all the way through. By and by these things will look up again, as fresh as ever, just as the birds reappear in their allotted seasons.

Postal Statistics.

There were 595,984 letters forwarded from the New-York Post-office during October, and 428,206 were received for the same month. The number sent to the various countries was as follows: British, 261,488; North Germany, 171,740; Belgium, 4,327; Netherlands, 6,331; Switzerland, 10,865; Italy, 5,578; France, 3,044; West Indies, 32,431. Total, 595,964.

The number received from the various countries was as follows: Great Britain, 232,181; Bremen and Hamburg, 3,278; North Germany, 128,001; Belgium, 4,710; the Netherlands, 6,024; Switzerland, 11,114; Italy, 5,885; France, 1,114; West Indies, 35,899. Total, 428,206.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

"How to get to heaven" is an important question. Mr. OLIVER DYER, who, about a year ago, told us how to escape hell, is going to lecture on the other branch of the subject, this evening, at Steinway Hall. How far Mr. DYER has, himself, got on the road to heaven we will not undertake to say, but that he will have something original and instructive to say on the subject those who know him will have no doubt.

Two new and magnificent palace-cars, named the Morning Star and the Evening Star under the management of the Erie and Atlantic Sleeping Car Company, were added to the Erie Railway line yesterday. Four similar cars, to be called the James Fisk, Jr., Jay Gould, City of New-York, and Crescent City, are nearly completed, and will be run in a few days. These cars were built at Jersey City under the direction of Mr. C. E. SMITH. They are wider than the Pullman cars, measuring eleven feet by fifty-six feet, and forty-eight persons can be conveniently accommodated, either by night or day, in one of them. They are provided with fine Brussels carpets, and with rich upholstery of the Mocquet finish. Gas is manufactured on the cars, and the heating is done by hot-water pipes. Fourteen cars of a similar pattern are to be constructed at Elmira.

Eleven young Japanese civil officers, named Kasto, Kow, Moridera, Hasegawa, Matsymoto, Mori, Yamada, Megutol, Takeya, Kurobe and Olmo, whose ages are from nineteen to twenty-four years, arrived in this City yesterday, and are at present stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel. After "doing the lions" of New-York, half of their number will proceed to England, and the rest will enter college here. All of them speak English fluently, which tongue they acquired during a three years' residence in London.

Col. WHITLEY, of the Secret Service Division, has received a telegram from Springfield, Ill., informing him that Detectives APPLEGATE, LANIGAN, and EGAN have succeeded in capturing, at that place, the most notorious counterfeiter, and one of the most desperate characters in the West, PETER MCCARTNEY, alias Joe Woods, and BINION, a Frenchman, one of his confederates. In the possession of MCCARTNEY was found $131,000 in counterfeit money of various kinds and denominations.

Two good trots were advertised to come off at Fleetwood Park yesterday, and many people either rode out or went out in the cars to see the sport. All were disappointed, however, as the track was too muddy for trotting, although the weather was all that could be desired. The trots will come off to-morrow. The contesting horses are *Brown Dick, Angeline* and *Lady Ross*, in the first, and *Sligo, John* and *Matt*, in the second race.

Mrs. MARY DIXON JONES, M. D., will give a course of lectures to ladies at the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, in Seventh-avenue, near Twelfth-street, commencing to-morrow evening, in which she proposes to treat of the physiology, health and diseases of women and children. The lecture will be illustrated by a fine apparatus, manikins, maps, plates and papier maché preparations, lately imported from Paris.

The Regular Republican Association of the Fourth Assembly District met at No. 102 East Broadway on Friday evening, and elected the following officers: E. NEWENS, President; GEO. W. RIBLETT, First Vice-President; CHAS. N. BRACKETT, Second Vice-President; W. O. CLOYES and THOS. BILLS, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, and BENJ. F. BUCKMAN, Treasurer.

The Women's Institute for Mental, Physiological and Sanitary Improvement, of which Mrs. N. F. MATTISON is President, is reported to be in a very encouraging condition. One of the principal objects of the founders of the institution is to ameliorate the suffering of invalid women by furnishing them with gratuitous treatment and advice. The Dispensary is located at No. 459½ Sixth-avenue.

A select company will assemble at Irving Hall to-morrow evening, on the occasion of the annual ball of the Americus Coterie. The organization is composed of thirteen young men, JOHN L. WINHEIMER being the President. THOMAS MCWATTERS will act as Chairman of the Reception Committee.

Meetings of the different companies of the Shandley Legion were held throughout the city last evening for the purpose of providing each member a ticket of admission to Tammany Hall to-morrow evening, at which time the drawing for the Thanksgiving prizes is to take place.

Another extensive auction sale of Scranton coal will take place at the sales-room of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, at No. 26 Exchange-place, on Wednesday next, at noon. The sale will probably determine the Winter prices of coal.

Senator CHARLES SUMNER will lecture on the subject of the "Duel Between France and Germany," at Steinway Hall, on Thursday evening next, under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association.

The Mayor is the frequent recipient of requests of a rather singular nature. The last comes from Tennessee, the writer desiring the Mayor to send him a few butchers, that class of persons being, he says, very scarce in the South.

The French steamer which was to sail yesterday has been detained until Tuesday, by order of the French Consul, in order that she may have time to complete the loading of her cargo of arms and munitions of war.

A fire occurred last evening on the first floor of the tenement building at No. 336 Fifth-street, occupied by SOLOMON SCHMIDT. Damage, $100; covered by an insurance of $300 in the New-York and Yonkers.

PETER MCCOURT, a truck driver, of No. 504 West Thirty-third-street, was thrown from his vehicle yesterday in Broadway, and dangerously injured on the head. Removed to the Police Hospital.

PERRY WILEY, aged forty-five, of No. 45 Monroe-street, was run over last night by car No. 153 of the Belt line, in Front-street, near Roosevelt, and was fatally injured. The driver was arrested.

A rumor relating to a change of organist at St. Bartholomew's Church is unfounded. Mr. JEROME HOPKINS is still the organist and choir director of St. Bartholomew's and Grace Chapel.

The Board of Police met yesterday, and dismissed Patrolman THOMAS LEONARD, of the Eighth Precinct, and THOMAS REILLY, of the Fourteenth Precinct, from the force.

Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reports 35 still births, 277 births, 175 marriages and 462 deaths during the past week.

The Homeopathic Dispensary, incorporated in 1852, treated 8,665 patients and furnished 12,651 prescriptions during the past year.

There were forty-nine males and 474 females provided with situations, through the Free Labor Bureau, during last week.

BROOKLYN.

At the City Court, yesterday, Judge NELSON issued an injunction perpetually restraining the Board of Water Commissioners from paving Lafayette-avenue with Nicolson pavement until requested to do so by a majority of the property-holders. The motion for the injunction was made in order to estop the Commissioners from acting on what the plaintiffs claimed was a fraudulent petition for the pavement of the avenue.

The Water Board met yesterday and confirmed the tax of $1,855 imposed by the Board of Assessors on Franklin-street and on Dupont-street for temporary sewerage purposes. A resolution was adopted fixing the cost of a license for plumbers at $30.

The United States frigate *Delaware* entered the Navy-yard yesterday, and went out of commission. Her crew, numbering about 300, men and boys, were transferred to the receiving ship *Vermont*. To-morrow the steamer *Guard* will leave the Yard for the Darien expedition.

Commodore JOHN C. CARTER, of the United States Navy, who died at the Mansion House on Thursday, was conveyed to Staten Island for interment, yesterday, by a company of Marines. The deceased was several years commander of the receiving-ship *Vermont*.

The machine-shop of FINNEY & HOFFMAN, No. 223 Water-street, together with its contents, was damaged by fire, last evening, to the extent of $5,000; insured for $20,000, in the Montauk, Fireman's, Trust, and Williamsburg City companies.

JOSEPH COOPER, a teamster, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months yesterday morning, by Justice WALSH, for having recklessly driven over an old gentleman named ROBERT KITSON, on Myrtle-avenue.

Judge RILEY has expressed his determination of clearing the city as far as possible of the vagrants who now molest the streets. Yesterday a beggar named HARRIET KNIGHT was sent to the Penitentiary for four months.

A boarding-house thief named DAN EDWARDS was captured yesterday afternoon by Officer PHELAN, after having robbed a room at the residence of Mrs. MARY MARTIN, corner of Willoughby and Lawrence streets.

The corner-stone of the Church of the Visitation, at the corner of Ewen and Richard streets, will be laid to-morrow afternoon. Right Rev. Bishop LAUGHLIN will officiate.

There were 381 arrests made by the Police during the past week.

Yesterday morning Mr. FENTON LAWLER, fireman of the New-York and Brooklyn lumber-yard, at Gowanus Creek, got crushed be- [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

The Trenton State Prison contains one prisoner who aspires to literary fame. He is now engaged upon a work on the management of penal institutions, which is nearly completed. The book was commenced five years ago, when the author, CHARLES FOX, was in Moyamensing Prison for burglary. He is now serving out a seven years' term for a similar offense. When released he proposes to publish his book and to contest the will by which his father at his death, a few years ago, left him without a penny, giving his fortune of $400,000 to other parties.

The reports presented at the late State Sunday-school Convention, of New-Jersey, show the following facts: Total number of schools in State, 1,615; total number of officers, 5,677; total number of teachers, 48,319; total number of scholars, 137,805; total expense of sustaining Sunday-school for the year, $119,037 72.

The office of W. H. CHILDS, Esq., City Treasurer of Hoboken, was entered by burglars on Friday night, and was robbed of about $4,000 in city coupons and bonds and $1,000 in cash, the money being taken from the safe, which was broken open.

The Newark Board of Education having applied to the Common Council for an extra supply of money, without success, are now discussing the subject of closing the public schools until an appropriation is made.

GOUVERNEUR R. VROOM, son of Ex-Gov. VROOM, died at his father's house, in Trenton, on Friday evening. He was a graduate of Rutgers College.

Mr. CORNELIUS WALSH, of Newark, and Mr. D. S. GREGORY, of Jersey City, are the latest candidates for the United States Senatorship.

Political Influence Used at a Police Court.

The regular routine at the Jefferson Market Police Court was enlivened, yesterday afternoon, by a scene which took place between Justice COX and some prominent Ward politicians on one side, and Mr. CHARLES S. SPENCER on the other. Mr. SPENCER was engaged in a cause respecting the disposition of some property alleged to have been sold by auction in Broadway, in which the parties interested on the opposite side were Democratic politicians, who boasted they had sufficient influence to obtain a favorable decision, regardless of the propriety of their claim. On their application the investigation was adjourned, apparently without assigning any reason for so doing. Mr. SPENCER immediately rose and remarked that he was well aware there were Police Courts in this City where justice would have no "show" against political influence, but he knew, from the character of Justice COX, that he certainly would not be governed by such motives. It was boasted on the other side that, because the City Chamberlain was in their interest, they would succeed, but he wished to remind them that if Mr. SWEENY himself appeared with them he would not prejudice the cause of his client. Justice COX (angrily)—Why mention Mr. SWEENY's name? Why not speak of Senator FENTON or Marshal SHARPE? Mr. SPENCER replied that he had unbounded confidence in the impartiality and strict sense of justice which characterized Justice COX, but even this flattering allusion did not calm the irate Magistrate, who kept harping on the subject the remainder of the afternoon, and when another case came on for hearing, he called in Mr. SPENCER to assist in the defense, and alleged as an argument in favor of the case, that HORATIO SEYMOUR was connected with it.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met at 2 P. M., yesterday, Mr. GALVIN in the chair. A large number of resolutions to lay the Hamar wood pavement were read.

Mr. MCCARTHY moved that all the resolutions relating to streets in his district be referred to a committee. Some of the petitions for the laying of the pavement had not, he said, been signed by the persons whose names were appended to them. These persons would have to pay for the pavement, and it was but right that their inclinations in the matter should be consulted.

The resolutions were, however, adopted, and the Board adjourned.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The following naval orders were issued today: Assistant Surgeon Charles N. Gravatt has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Philadelphia. First Assistant Engineer D. P. McCartney is ordered to the Navy-yard at Washington. Master Wm. Paul has been detached from the *Portsmouth* and placed on waiting orders. Master Wm. H. Bohler has been detached from the *Nipsic* and placed on waiting orders. Chaplain M. C. Brittian has resigned. Capts. George Baldey, Charles Snyder, unassigned, and Henry R. Putnam, of the Twenty-first Infantry, and First Lieuts. Wm. Harmon and Wm. Stone, unassigned, have been honorably discharged from the army, at their own request.

The following order was issued today:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25, 1870.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 119.—By direction of the President, and under the provision of section 5 of the act of Congress, approved July 15, 1870, the following-named officers are hereby relieved from service, to date from Dec. 15, 1870:

First—On their own application, after thirty years of service, in conformity with section 4 of the act of July 15, 1870: Col. George A. H. Blake, First Cavalry; Col. Lawrence P. Graham, Fourth Cavalry; Col. Wm. N. Grier, Third Cavalry; Col. William S. Ketchum, unassigned; Col. Charles S. Lovell, Fourteenth Infantry; Col. Oliver L. Shepherd, Fifteenth Infantry; Col. John T. Sprague, unassigned; Lieutenant-Col. Augustus A. Gibson, Third Artillery; Lieutenant-Col. Bennett H. Hill, Fifteenth Artillery; Lieutenant-Col. George W. Wallace, Twelfth Infantry.

Second—For incapacity resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds and injuries received, from disease contracted, or from exposure in the line of duty, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of Aug. 3, 1862: Lieut.-Col. Joseph A. Haskin, First Artillery; Lieut.-Col. Maurice Maloney, unassigned; Lieut.-Col. William H. Sidell, unassigned; Major Hugh B. Hemming, unassigned; Major Edward McK. Hudson, unassigned; Major William B. Lane, Third Cavalry; Major Benj. P. Runte, unassigned; Major George A. Williams, Twentieth Infantry; Capt. Albert Barnitz, Seventh Cavalry; Capt. James A. Bates, unassigned; Capt. George C. Carse, unassigned; Capt. Robert Catlin, unassigned; Capt. Louis E. Crone, unassigned; Capt. Charles G. Freudenburg, Fourteenth Infantry; Capt. Hezekiah Gardner, unassigned; Capt. Joseph W. Gelray, unassigned; Capt. Samuel C. Greene, unassigned; Capt. Thomas Grely, Second Artillery; Capt. James McCleery, unassigned; Capt. Thomas H. Norton, unassigned; Capt. Charles M. Pyne, unassigned; Capt. William R. Smedberg, unassigned; Capt. George Q. White, unassigned; First-Lieut. Hugh D. Bowker, unassigned; First-Lieut. William Burns, Seventeenth Infantry; First-Lieut. Joseph K. Byers, unassigned; First Lieut. Charles A. Curtis, unassigned; First Lieut. Michael Dolan, unassigned; First Lieut. Richard C. DuBois, Fourteenth Infantry; First Lieut. Michael J. Hogarty, unassigned; First Lieut. John R. Haynes, unassigned; First Lieut. James R. Mullikin, unassigned; First Lieut. Frank R. Rice, unassigned; First Lieut. Albert O. Vincent, Second Artillery; First Lieut. Leonard J. Whiting, unassigned; First Lieut. Henry R. Williams, unassigned; Assistant Surgeon William H. Miner, United States Army.

Third.—Upon the full rank of the command held by them when wounded, in conformity with sections 16 and 17 of the act of Aug. 3, 1861, and section 32 of the act of July 28, 1866, upon the full rank of Brigadier General; Lieut.-Col. Joseph R. Kidd, unassigned; Major Martin D. Harding, First Infantry; Capt. William F. Lynch, unassigned; upon the full rank of Colonel, Lieut.-Col. Edward W. Hinks, Twenty-fifth Infantry; Major Samuel H. Starr, Sixth Cavalry; Capt. George W. Gile, unassigned; Capt. Robert L. Kilpatrick, unassigned; Capt. Andrew J. McNett, unassigned; First Lieut. Albert W. Preston, Eighth Cavalry. Upon the full rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. Thomas E. Maley, Fifth Cavalry. Upon the full rank of Major, Capt. Samuel P. Lee, unassigned. Upon the full rank of Captain, "Mounted," Capt. Charles T. Greene, unassigned. Upon the full rank of Captain: First Lieut. Wm. A. Bourne, unassigned; First Lieut. John F. Cleghorn, unassigned; First Lieut. Denis J. Downing, unassigned; First Lieut. Edwin C. Gaskill, unassigned; First Lieut. John M. Hong, unassigned; First Lieut. Jacob W. Keller, unassigned; First Lieut. John Kelliher, unassigned; First Lieut. Alanson E. Niles, unassigned; First Lieut. Samuel A. Porter, Seventeenth Infantry; First Lieut. Richard W. Tyler, unassigned; First Lieut. Frederick C. Vonschirah, unassigned.

Fourth—The officers above named who are on duty will, as soon as relieved, repair to their respective homes. Five further lists of officers to be retired will be published as soon as decided upon. By order of the Secretary of War.

(Signed,) E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

The retired officers are to receive seventy-five per cent of full pay for life.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—American Securities opened and closed quiet, and Stocks steady. The course of the market during the day is indicated in the following table:

	11½ A. M.	2 P. M.
Consols for money	92⅜	92⅜
Consols for account	92⅜	92⅜
United States 5-20s, 1862	87¾	87¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, old	87¼	87¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	89½	89½
United States 10-40s	86¾	86¾
Ill. Central Railroad shares	110	110
Erie Railroad shares	20¼	20¼
Atlantic and Gt. West. R. shares	28	28

FRANKFORT, Nov. 26.—United States Five-twenty bonds are quoted at 92⅞ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—11:30 A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Upland, 9½d.@9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@9⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. PRODUCE—Linseed-oil, £31 5s. ₽ ton.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26—Evening.—LARD closed dull at 66s. per cwt.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed with a downward tendency; Middling Upland, 9½d.@9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¾d.@9⅞d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export and speculation. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 25th inst. have been 6,000 bales. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 45s. ₽ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—LINSEED CAKES, £10 07s.@£10 10s. ₽ per ton for thin oblong for feeding. TALLOW, 44s. ₽ cwt. Calcutta LINSEED, 59s. 6d.@59s. 9d.

Passengers Sailed.

NOV. 26—*In steam-ship City of Brooklyn, for Liverpool*.—Miss Dalton, Mrs. E. Highton, George H. Otis, Mrs. C. Cowlan, Charles Fattell, G. H. Crook, W. Sickelmore, John Klitz, R. Richards, Joseph Smith, T. L. Meeks, John Daniel, F. A. Lahey, J. T. Bacon, Hermen Roos, Miss O'Neill, Miss Kate O'Neill, Mr. [illegible] Miss Alice Worcester.

NOV. 26—*In steam-ship Anglia, for Liverpool*.—J. L. Cunningham, S. Newburger, T. Mendes, [illegible] J. G. Ferguson, Wm. Roberts, [illegible] Alexander D. Hall, [illegible] Buckley, [illegible] Hill, S. B. [illegible] Mrs. O'Bryan, Mrs. A. [illegible] Bordman, G. Miller.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Arizona, from Aspinwall.—L. T. Palmer, Jr., Mrs. S. Parker and daughter, Charles North, Miss Catherine M. Dotter, J. F. Sherbourn, Col. J. M. O'Brien, J. A. Rydberg, Mrs. Marian and daughter, W. McK. Carson and lady, Mrs. H. Gray, C. W. Betts, N. Leverone and 3 children, D. M. Hovey, Mrs. Reardon, W. H. Brayton and wife, Hiram Forbes and wife, E. J. Mallett and wife, Wm. J. Wood, P. O. Leary, C. Wagstaff, J. H. Morris, Lieut. A. Palmer, Mrs. Dyer and child, George Luce, H. Pratt and wife, G. H. Pratt, G. A. McCracken, Louis Hashbeck, A. B. Robinson, J. Latham, R. McCrony, C. M. Kelly, Geo. R. Nixon, S. C. Hasty, Mr. Cripe, J. Raven.

Nov. 26.—*In steam-ship Nebraska, from Liverpool*.—Jas. Kilpatrick, Rev. R. T. Sample, Rev. J. Mathews, Miss M. Wolf, Miss Johanna Wolf, Mrs. E. Jackson, Stewart Jackson, Mary Jackson, Ada Jackson, Saml. Strong, C. Tobey, Mrs. Tobey, Mrs. J. Van Arman.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:00 | Sun sets....4:35 | Moon sets....9:33

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:11 | Gov. Island.12:00 | Hell Gate. ..1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 26.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Erin, (Br.,) Bragg, Liverpool, National Steam-ship Company; Clyde, Kennedy, Galveston, Charles H. Mallory & Co.; Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Gulf Stream, McCreevy, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Volunteer, Jones, Wilmington, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., Phillips & Brown; W. Woodward, Young, Baltimore; Wm. P. Clyde, Sherwood, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Company; Beverly, Brewer, Philadelphia; Hermann, (N. G.,) Reichmann, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Bienville, Baker, Havana and New-Orleans, Livingston, Fox & Co.; S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; General Meade, Sampson, New-Orleans, Fred Baker; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, R. Lowden; Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Albemarle, Blackwood, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Washington & Co.; Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston.

Ships Apelles, (Br.,) McKay, London—Charles L. Wright & Co.; Casilda, Robinson, London—Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.; Royal Saxon, (Br.,) Tucker, Melbourne—R. W. Cameron; Sikh, (Br.,) Andrew, Glasgow—E. E. Morgan's Sons; Huguenot, Peterson, San Francisco—C. Comstock & Co.

Barks Frank Wallace, Liverpool—Simpson & Clapp; Alice Tainter, (Br.,) Losberg, Rio Janeiro via Philadelphia—Pendergast Bros. & Co.; R. Murray, Jr., Purington, Port au Prince—R. Murray, Jr.; Sagadahoc, Curtis, Rio Janeiro—James W. Elwell & Co.

Brigs Silas N. Martin, Brown, Demerara, Miller & Houghton; San Pietro, (Ital.,) Lauro, Alexandria, Funch, Edye & Co.; W. Donnelly, (Br.,) Stapleton, St. Johns and Harbor Grace, R. P. Currie.

Schrs. Arthur Burton, Frohock, Havana, H. W. Loud & Co.; Nelly Potter, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., W. K. Hinman & Co.; Wm. Wiler, May, Norfolk, Evans, Ball & Co.; Phebe, Hewitt, Barbados, B. J. Wenberg; Village Belle, Rowe, Aux Cayes, Miller & Houghton; Victor, Dyer, Apalachicola, Snow & Richardson; E. B. Wharton, Bonsell, Newbern, N. C., Thomas, Holmes & Co.; Laurel, Sawyer, Key West and Pensacola, Benj. Brown & Pinckney; Adelia, Gilliott, Clementopen, Heney & Parker.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow Nov. 12 via Moville 13th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Nov. 18th, lat. 50 20, lon. 40 02, passed steam-ship Iowa, hence for Glasgow; 19th, lat. 47 50, lon. 44 56, passed an Anchor line steamer bound E.; 22d, lat. 45, lon. 58 20, passed (a Br.) bark showing blue flag, white W in centre, bound E.; 25th, lat. 40 03, lon. 71, passed brig Shamrock, from New-York for Cadiz.

Steam-ship Nebraska (Br.,) Guard, Liverpool Nov. 12 and Queenstown 13th, with mdse. and 61 passengers to Williams & Guion. Nov. 16, 8:30 P. M., no lat., &c., exchanged signals with a Cunard steamer bound E.; 24th, 9 A. M., passed a German steamer, bound E.; 25th, 7 A. M., passed a Cunard steamer, bound E.; same day, 1:55 P. M., passed steamship Tarifa, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Arizona, Maury, Aspinwall Nov. 18, with mdse. and passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans, 6 ds. 12 hrs. from S. W. Pass, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Nov. 22, off Carysfort Reef, spoke brig Belle of the Bay, from Matagorda for New-York.

Steam-ship Charleston, Berry, Charleston Nov. 23, with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Louisa Moore, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship County of Pictou, Erskine, of and from Pictou, 16 ds., with coal and pig-iron to Duncan McColl, arrived off Sandy Hook this A. M. for orders, and has been ordered to Charleston.

Ship Orissa, (of Greenock,) Masterton, Boston 8 ds., in ballast to Archibald Baxter & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Abeona, Coffee, of and from Glasgow Oct. 31, with mdse. to master.

Bark Kingdom of Belgium, (of London,) Smith, Singapore July 1, via Padang Aug. 15, with mdse. to J. D. Wood. Had hard gales from S. W. Sept. 20 in lat. 36 30 S., lon. 23 E., lasting 12 hours, in which stove boat, &c.; afterward had light westerly winds and fine weather; passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 25, in company with ship Ironsides, from Calcutta for London; anchored in St. Helena Oct. 9, in company with five American whalers; crossed the equator Oct. 27, in lon. 42, and had moderate and light winds to lat. 16, and from thence light airs and calms; Nov. 22, off Cape Hatteras, had a gale from N. N. W., in which split sails, &c.

Bark Mardoo, (of Melbourne,) Paul, Colombo, Ceylon, Aug. 12, with mdse. to Arnold, Sturges & Co.—vessel to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 18, St. Helena 30th, and crossed the equator Oct. 9, in lon. 25; had strong N. W. gales for 4 ds. off the Cape of Good Hope, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark Christel, (N. G.,) Drummond, Singapore June 22, via Penang July 7, with mdse. to Hagemeyer & Brunn. Has had strong N. W. gales for 7 ds. off the Cape of Good Hope, passing the Cape Sept. 18, St. Helena 30th, and crossed the equator Oct. 13, in lon. 32; has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, with strong westerly gales; Aug. 27, lat. 26 23 S., lon. 49 23 E., spoke ship Emulous, from Calcutta, for Boston.

Bark M. A. Evans, (of Aberyswith,) Davis, Penang July 21, with mdse. to G. F. Bulley—vessel to master. Passed Cape of Good Hope Sept. 12, St. Helena 28th, crossed the equator Oct. 11, in lon. 30; has had light, variable winds to lat. 22 N., and from thence strong westerly gales; has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Bark E. H. Tarrington, Sears, of and from Boston 8 ds., in ballast to J. P. Hodges. Nov. 22, in Niantic Bay, encountered a severe gale, and was obliged to anchor and lay to 3 ds., during which lost an anchor and 25 fathom chain; got under way 24th, and put into New-London for a harbor. The E. H. T. will load for Smyrna.

Bark Columbus, (N. G.,) Ihlder, Bremen Oct. 19, with mdse. and passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Is anchored outside the Bar.

Bark Emelie, (N. G.,) Meyers, Antwerp 40 ds., in ballast to Chas. Luling & Co. Is anchored inside the Bar.

Brig Clara Jenkins, (of Bangor,) Coombs, Malaga 46 ds., with fruit to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Has had strong westerly gales for the last 20 ds. Nov. 23, 65 miles E. from Barnegat, fell in with schr. Moonlight, from Bull's River for Wood's Hole, in a sinking condition; took the Captain and crew, 7 in number, and brought them to this port.

Brig Nellie, Owens, St. Croix Nov. 18, and Salt Cay 12 ds., with salt to Roche Bros. & Coffey. Left at St. Croix bark Atlantic, for New-York, via Salt Cay, in 3 ds.; passed going into Salt Cay brig W. T. Towner, from St. Croix, to load for New-York; Nov. 12, lat. 29 30, lon. 72 10, spoke bark Morton, (Br.,) from Warren's Point, for Quebec, 112 ds. out; had been blown across the Gulf three times.

Brig Queen of Beauty, (of Liverpool,) Dunn, St. Pierre, Mart., 16 ds., with molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage. Left in port brig Atlantic, for New-York, in 7 ds.

Brig L. Warren, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Malaga 48 ds., with fruit to John E. Devlin & Co.—vessel to James E. Ward & Co. Had fine weather to lon. 69, and from thence westerly gales, during which stove bulwarks, booby-hatch and water-casks.

Brig Kossak, Elliott, Naguabo, P. R., 15 ds., with molasses to J. V. Onativia & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales for last 10 ds., and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; left no vessels.

Brig Yankee Blade, Young, Rondout, for Newburyport.

Brig Catherine Morris, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Clark, Windsor, N. S., 21 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Nov. 22, in a severe gale, lost jib and flying jib, and split other sails.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Richardson, Cienfuegos Nov. 8, with sugar, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Albatross, Smith, Elizabethport, for St. Johns, N. B.

Brig S. D. Hart, Rogers, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hortensia, (of Boston,) Norton, Demerara 22 ds., with sugar to J. M. Smith & Son—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Sailed in company with brigs Favorite, for New-York, and Moonlight, for New-Haven; has had N. E. gales for the last 10 ds., and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; left in port brigs Suwannee, hence, disg.; Lima, do.; H. M. Wright, from Europe, do.; J. Baker, do.; John Wesley, do.; schrs. Annie Whiting, for New-York, ldg.; Planet, do.; brig Peri, for Baltimore, do.

Schr. Grasmere, (Dan.,) Kellin, Arecebo, P. R., 18 ds., with molasses to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to Penniston & Co. Nov. 22, lat. 36, lon. 73, in a gale from S. E., stove bulwarks and companion hatch-house, carried away binnacle, and lost and split sails; left in port brig Velocity, for New-York in four ds.

Schr. L. S. Davis, Bishop, Savannah 11 ds., with lumber to James Murray—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co. Has had N. E. gales the entire passage, and been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras; Nov. 21, lat. 36 47, lon. 74, spoke schr. Enchantress, hence for Savannah.

Schr. Nellie Crowell, Indianola, Texas 11 ds., with hides, tallow, &c., to Evans, Ball & Co. Has had heavy N. and N. E. gales the entire passage; split foresail and broke gaff.

Schr. F. E. Pierce, (of Boston,) Allen, Brunswick, Ga., 12 ds., with lumber to Chapman, Wells & Co.

Schr. Abbie Bursley, (of Boston,) Lovell, Brunswick, Ga., 7 ds., with lumber to Dodge & Co. Has had variable winds the entire passage.

Schr. Mary Pearson, Pendleton, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp; Nov. 22, in a heavy gale, carried away mainsail and jibboom, split foresail, and lost part of deck load.

Schr. Joseph Nickerson, Slaght, Providence, for Clinton. While working down the Sound was run into by schr. Hattie E. Dodge, cutting away her stern with all the wheel gear, and staving rail.

Schr. Star, (of Nassau,) Albury, Nassau 11 ds., with fruit to Montell & Bartow. Nov. 22, off Hatteras, in a gale from S. E., lost jibboom and foretopmast.

Schr. John W. Dodge, Taylor, San Blas 16 ds., with cocoa-nuts to James A. Stetson. Has had N. E. gales most of the passage; split sails and stove bulwarks; left no vessels.

Schr. H. Thayer, (of Boston,) Perkins, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with coal to Hudson River Railroad Co.

Schr. Ellen J. Staples, (of Harrington,) Lawson, Demerara 24 ds., with sugar to Harvey Barnes—vessel to F. Talbot. Has been 21 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to Geo. B. Merrick.

Schr. Arthur Patterson, Brazos, Texas, 13 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to Woodhouse, Southmayd & Rudd.

Schr. Watauga, Monroe, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. Samuel Wood, Bush, Beaufort, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Thomas, Holmes & Co.

Schr. Golden Eagle, Howes, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fannie Chase, Nickerson, Harwich, for Tangier.

Schr. S. L. Simmons, Handy, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Jos. E. Pitts, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James McDiverty, Carroll, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. Richards, Harvey, New-London, for Baltimore.

Schr. Alabama, McGilder, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. C. Madison, Dodge, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Geo. Hotchkiss, Rackett, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Jesse B. Smith, Williams, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hudson, Champlin, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dr. Franklin, Scofield, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Abbie B. Ingalls, Thomas, Alexandria 5 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Margaret Tracey, Hogan, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Nightingale, Maddox, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Abraham, Perkins, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. Wm. Whitmore, Johnson, Albany, for Baltimore.

Schr. Sarah Lavina, Andrews, Albany, for Richmond, Va.

Schr. D. Williams, Williams, Newburg, for Providence.

Schr. A. C. Lyon, Lyon, Baltimore, with coal for Jersey City.

Schr. Mary E. Richards, Turner, Georgetown, D. C., 7 ds., with coal to American Coal Co.

Schr. Native, Mead, Elizabethport, for Greenwich.

Schr. North Pacific, Eaton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Little David, Blair, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Northern Light, Hoyt, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Hall, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Five Sisters, Peterson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Amos Falkenburg, Tirrell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Crockford, Hatch, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. George Henry, Murray, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. John Hickey, Peters, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. E. A. Elliott, Nickerson, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Sarah Maria, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Margaret & Lucy, Crosby, Gardiner, with ice to James Holbrook.

Schr. H. B. Metcalf, Rogers, Fall River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Chester, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ruth S. Hodgdon, Carroll, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. P. C. Shultis, Young, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Revenue, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. N. H. Hall, Murphy, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha Lewis, Lewis, Kennebec River, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary Merahon, Brightman, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. S. B. Smith, Way, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Henry Castoff, Newman, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Estelle, Furniss, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Annie E. Stevens, Lovell, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clara Merrick, Hand, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Stephen Waterman, Chase, New-Bedford, for Rondout.

Schr. A. Van Cleaf, Carter, Providence for Philadelphia.

Schr. George W. Whistler, Phinney, Providence for Eastport.

Schr. Sarah Mills, White, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Nath. Holmes, Northam, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Chas. Carroll, Chase, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Dwight Davison, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Fannie Hammer, Brooks, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ellen M. Baxter, Waterman, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Elizabeth B. Hogan, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Geo. S. Foggs, Smith, Provincetown, for Tangier.

Schr. L. C. Beriton, Pendleton, Providence for Norfolk.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gidney, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Staples, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Roanoke, Phillips, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Saugatuck, Davis, Bridgeport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sea-flower, Chase, New-Bedford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Sea Nymph, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Amelia A. Cobb, Wilson, Provincetown, for Tangier.

Schr. James English, Baker, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Oliver Ames, French, New-Haven, for Georgetown.

Schr. Fannie G. Warner, Nickerson, Portland, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. W. Hamm, Harris, Providence, for Tangier.
Schr. Everglade, Smith, Philadelphia for Rondout.
Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence for Rondout.
Schr. Galota, Emmett, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr. G. L. Lovell, Providence for Philadelphia.
Schr. M. R. Carlise, Potter, Providence for Rondout.
Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. J. C. Corson, Brown, Providence, for Tangier.
Schr. H. Ellicott, Granger, Philadelphia, for Salem.
Schr. E. G. Edwards, Lee, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Fly, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Yarmouth, Sears, Hyannis, for Elizabethport.
Schr. H. Beebe, Day, Baltimore, for Providence.
Schr. Atlanta, Hobbie, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Ranger, Matthews, Rondout, for Providence.
Schr. Ida, Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mediator, Gage, Fall River, for Rondout.
Schr. M. Vassar, Jr., Christie, New-Bedford.
Schr. Hunter, Crane, Dighton, for Rondout.
Schr. Jane Lane, Parker, Albany, for Baltimore.
Schr. Messenger, Dean, Taunton, for Rondout.
Schr. D. S. Willetts, Cheesebro, Rockport.
Schr. L. S. Burns, Allen, Rockport.
Schr. A. Crandell, Rogers, Rockport.
Schr. Mary Gage, Beckwith, Nantucket.
Schr. Hattie E. Dodge, Allen, New-Haven.
Schr. Mary C. Elliott, Brewer, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Oscar C. Achen, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Lettie Linwood, Eldridge, Orleans, for Tangier.
Schr. Silas Brainerd, Buell, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Fred. Hall, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. Brainerd, Pelton, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Helen, Perry, New-Bedford, for Rondout.
Schr. Doretta Kahn, Stocking, Portland, Conn.
Schr. J. N. Borden, Hadwin, Fall River.
Schr. Mary Natt, Goth, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wm. C. Leggett, Baker, New-Bedford.
Schr. E. H. Warren, Perry, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wm. Deming, Boardman, Portland, Conn.
Schr. M. L. Rich, Jenkins, Wellfleet, for Tangier.
Schr. M. J. Meade, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schr. E. M. Story, Robbins, Harwich, for Tangier.
Schr. Keran Happuch, Ellis, Bristol.
Schr. Mary Steel, Higgins, Wellfleet, for Tangier.
Schr. Isabel, Gray, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. A. Hammond, Ellwood, Providence.
Schr. Cornelius, Pratt, Providence, for Eastport.
Schr. Rachel Jane, Cook, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. James Allen, Hartford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lookout, Terry, Portland, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Silas Wright, Brown, Bristol, for Rondout.
Schr. Thos. Potter, Handy, New-Bedford.
Schr. Santa Maria, Harding, Norwalk, for Rondout.
Schr. Wm. McGee, Woodland, Fall River.
Schr. A. D. Huddell, Long, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Fair Wind, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Hattie S. Collins, Hill, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Nelson Harvey, Bearse, Cape Ann.
Schr. Fashion, Garbray, Bridgeport.
Schr. M. L. Van Kirk, Walker, Providence.
Schr. Julia Baker, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Chowan, Goldthwait, Providence.
Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Providence.
Schr. William Thomas, Phinney, Providence.
Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.
Schr. James Marshall, Low, Virginia.
Schr. T. S. Wilson, Meady, Virginia.
Schr. Hunter, Mason, Virginia.
Schr. N. E. Rich, Rich, Virginia.
Schr. Express, Mahey, Virginia.
Schr. Ann Eliza, Turner, Great Egg Harbor.
Schr. J. A. Kelsey, Gilmore, Virginia.
Schr. A. Predmore, Predmore, Virginia.
Schr. Annie, Rufus, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Ira Bliss, Hudson, Providence.
Schr. Caroline and Cornelia, Crowley, Somerset.
Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence.
Schr. J. Burley, Saunders, Providence.
Schr. Convert, Adams, Providence.
Schr. Splendid, Phinney, New-Bedford.
Schr. Harriett and Ned, Green, Bridgeport.
Schr. Sea Bird, Robbinson, Bristol.
Sch. Entire, Kinnear, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Niantic, Green, Taunton.
Schr. Manna, Ellis, Dennis.
WIND—Sundown, moderate, W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Herman for Bremen; City of Brooklyn for Liverpool; Anglia for Glasgow; Montgomery and San Salvador for Savannah; Champion for Charleston; Isaac Bell and Albemarle for Richmond.

Below.

Schr. Susan Vittery, (of Brixham,) Cole, from Malaga Oct. 1, with fruit to Geo. F. Bully; by pilot-boat Isaac Webb, No. 8.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 26.—Arr. brigs Jane, from St. Marc; Elry Elsey, Haytien; Tulla, Turk's Island; Mary Olivia, Bahamas; Irene, Elizabethport; Delmont Locke, do. Schrs. Agnes, Jacksonville; David Ames, Savannah; Ada Herbert, New-York; Charles H. Miller, do.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 26.—Arr. steamer James Adger, from New-York.

Sld. steamers Manhattan, for New-York; J. W. Everman, for Philadelphia; Sea Gull, for Baltimore; bark Lela, for Philadelphia.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 26.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Mary Rice, from Rio; bark J. K. Trueu; schrs. Arctic, from Arecibo; Peerless, from Port Ohico. Passed out, steamer Northern Light, from Norfolk, for New-York.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 26.—Arr. brig Tulla, for Boston; schrs. Nellie C. Paine, Georgetown, D. C., Boston; Lettie Wells, Baltimore, do.; M. M. Pate, Rising Sun, J. B. Van Dusen, and J. S. Shindler, Philadelphia, Boston; G. W. Rawley, Elizabethport, Philadelphia; Annie May, Philadelphia, Marblehead; Light-boat, New-York, Portsmouth; Florence Mayo, do. Danvers, James Bliss, New-Haven, Bangor; Otranto, Providence, Ellsworth; Falco, (Br.,) Norwich, St. John, N. B.; J. G. Babcock, Boston, Philadelphia.

Sld. brig Tulla; schrs. J. W. Coffin, W. D. Cargill, Florence Mayo, R. A. Ford, (Br.,) Light-boat, Nathan Clifford, Revenue, Maggie Cain, Lettie Wells, Hope, (Br.,) J. B. Van Dusen, J. S. Shindler, and the entire Eastern-bound fleet.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 26.—Arr. French transport Chevert, from Tahiti, the vessel reported as having fired guns of distress.

Sld. United States steamer Ossipee, for Panama.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 26.—Arr. steam-ship Oriental, from Boston.

Sld. schr. Palma, for Jacksonville; steam-ships America, for Baltimore; Tonawanda, for Philadelphia; San Jacinto, for New-York; Huntsville, for New-York; bark St. George, for Montevideo for orders.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL, Nov. 18.—Arr. Nov. 5, ship Molocka, from Baltimore; 6th, steam-ship Venezuelan, from St. Martha; brig E. Kennedy, from New-York; 7th, steam-ship Elbe, from Jamaica; 10th, steam-ship Caraville, from Jamaica; 12th, steam-ship Arizona, from New-York; 17th, bark Swasey, from Boston; steam-ship Elbe, from Greytown.

Sld. Nov. 5, steam-ship Shannon, for Jamaica; Nov. 6, bark Ida Carter; Nov. 9, steam-ship Elbe, for Greytown; Nov. 11, bark E. Schuts, for New-Orleans; Nov. 12, steam-ship Caravelle, for Jamaica; Nov. 18, steam-ship Arizona, for New-York.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 26.—The steam-ships Nebraska and Java, from New-York for Liverpool, have arrived at this port, the former at 8 o'clock this morning, and the latter at noon yesterday.

SITE OF THE NEW CRYSTAL PALACE.

Said tract extends from Ninety-eighth to One Hundred and Second-street, and from the Third to the Fourth-avenue, forming an area of 22½ acres, uncut by any streets.

ELIGIBILITY AND MEANS OF COMMUNICATION.

The Palace will be situated below the centre of the Island, only one block removed from Central Park. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads, the Harlem, the New-York and New-Haven Railroads will all have a depot on the ground. The Third-avenue Railroad passes on one side, the Madison-avenue Railroad on the other. The Second-avenue Railroad is only 800 feet distant. The East River is only 1,600 feet away. No other spot on the Island is so central and so easily reached by the people of both Brooklyn and New-York.

Income for rent, at $1 per square foot	$2,844,000
Entrance fee for exhibitors, at $30 each	960,000
Twelve thousand visitors daily, at 50 cents each	1,800,000
Gas, water, heat, janitors and police, at $110 each	3,520,000
Total income	$9,124,000
Estimated expenses, including interest and sinking fund at rate of $1,000,000 annually	3,793,000
Net income	$5,331,000

The estimated receipts are below the receipts of similar enterprises, and the expenses are one-third greater than have been experienced, including their purchase of "Fine Arts," curious machinery and curiosities.

The upper story of the building will be an Art Gallery, with sky-light opening through the top.

The second story from top will be given free to Artists as Studios, or such space of same as may be needed; and a library will be included on such floor.

There will be four observatories—one at each corner of the building.

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C. S. BUSHNELL	New-Haven, Conn.
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D. D. T. MOORE	New-York.
O. L. MARFIELD	Chillicothe, Ohio.
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JOHN H. RUSSELL	Salisbury, Conn.
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JOHN H. MARTINDALE	Rochester, N. Y.
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ALEXANDER FREAR	New-York.
SAMUEL H. FROST	Marshland, Staten Island.
F. A. ALBERGER	Buffalo, N. Y.
EDWARD A. BOYD	New-York.
TITUS MEAD	New-York.
H. H. DURKEE	New-York.
CORNELIUS COLSON	New-York.
R. J. TODD	New-York.
PETER TRAINOR	New-York.
THEO. F. HAY	New-York.
ROYALL HOUGHTON	New-York.
COURTLANDT PALMER, JR.	New-York.
ROBERT McMURDY	New-York.
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The character of the investment is such as has never before been offered to people of medium means, being nothing more nor less than an investment in real estate. It affords to the person who has only $100, the privilege of becoming a part owner of the largest single piece of real estate on this island, having on it the largest and best paying building in the world. In such proportion as you invest you own this real estate, and in such proportion you share in the rents and profits which this investment brings.

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Subscriptions to the capital stock will be received at the following places:

CONTINENTAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.
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